LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

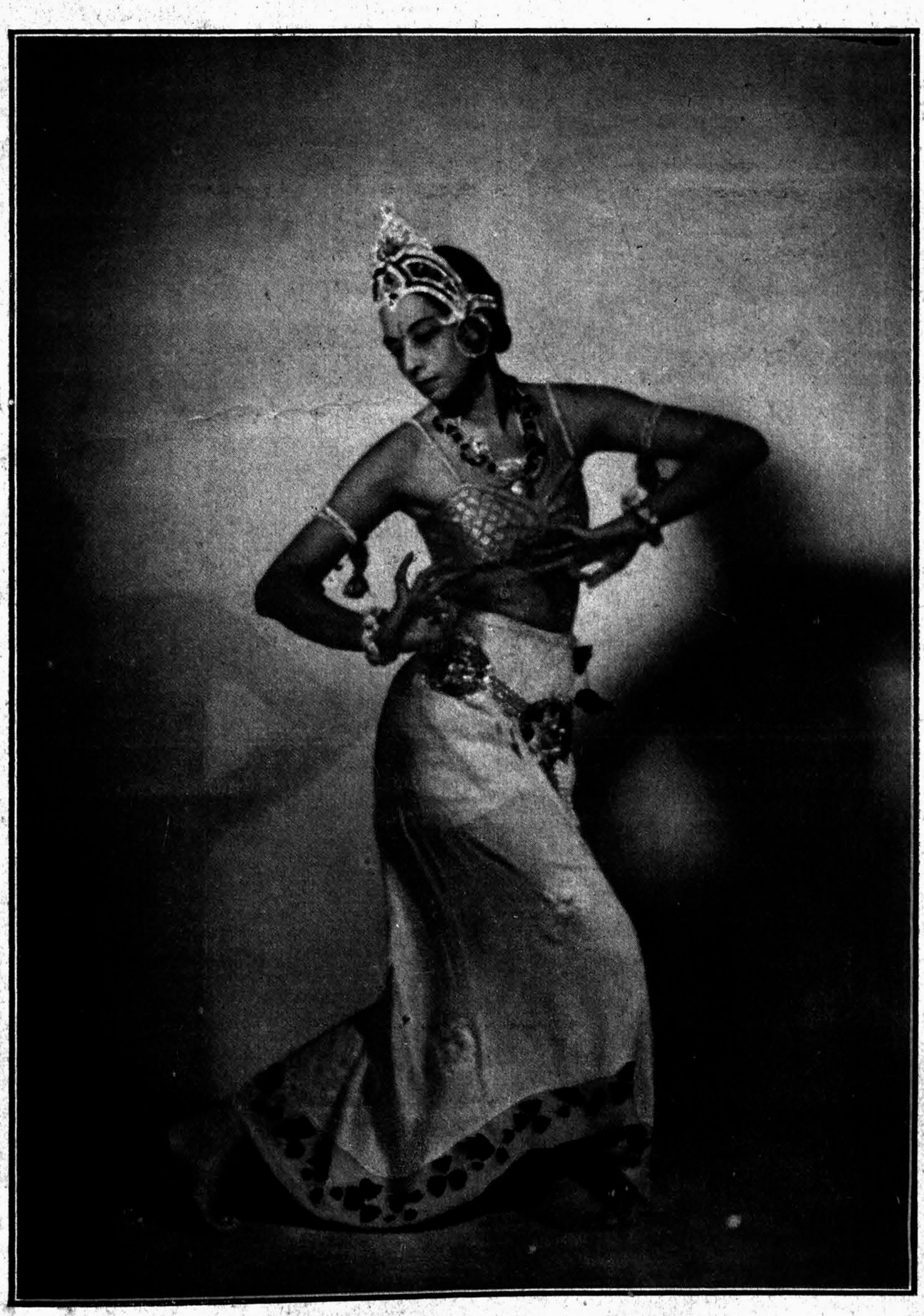
**Sunday Edition**

# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

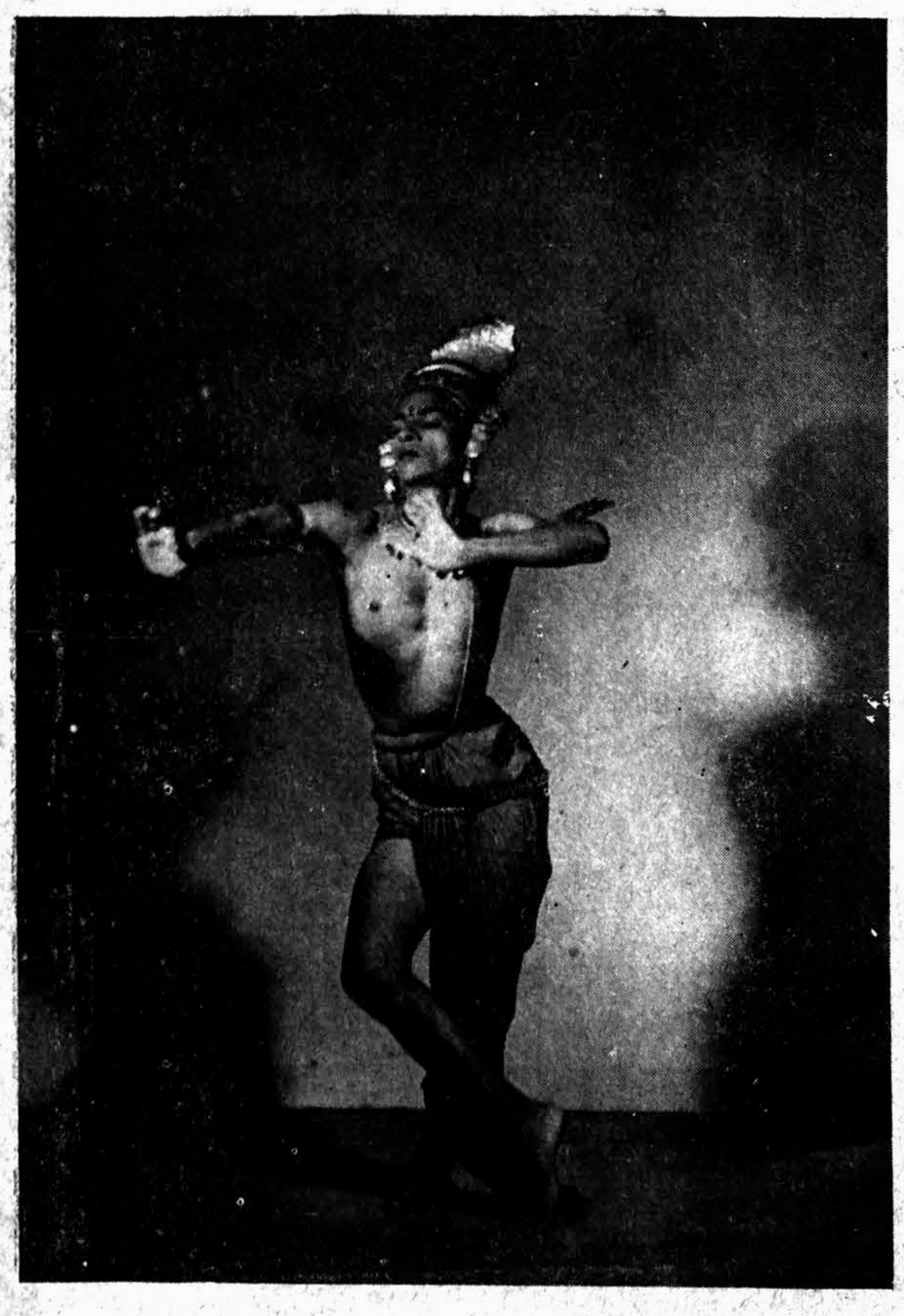
VOL. XXVI NO. 19 BOMBAY: MAY 8, 1938. PRICE: TWO ANNAS



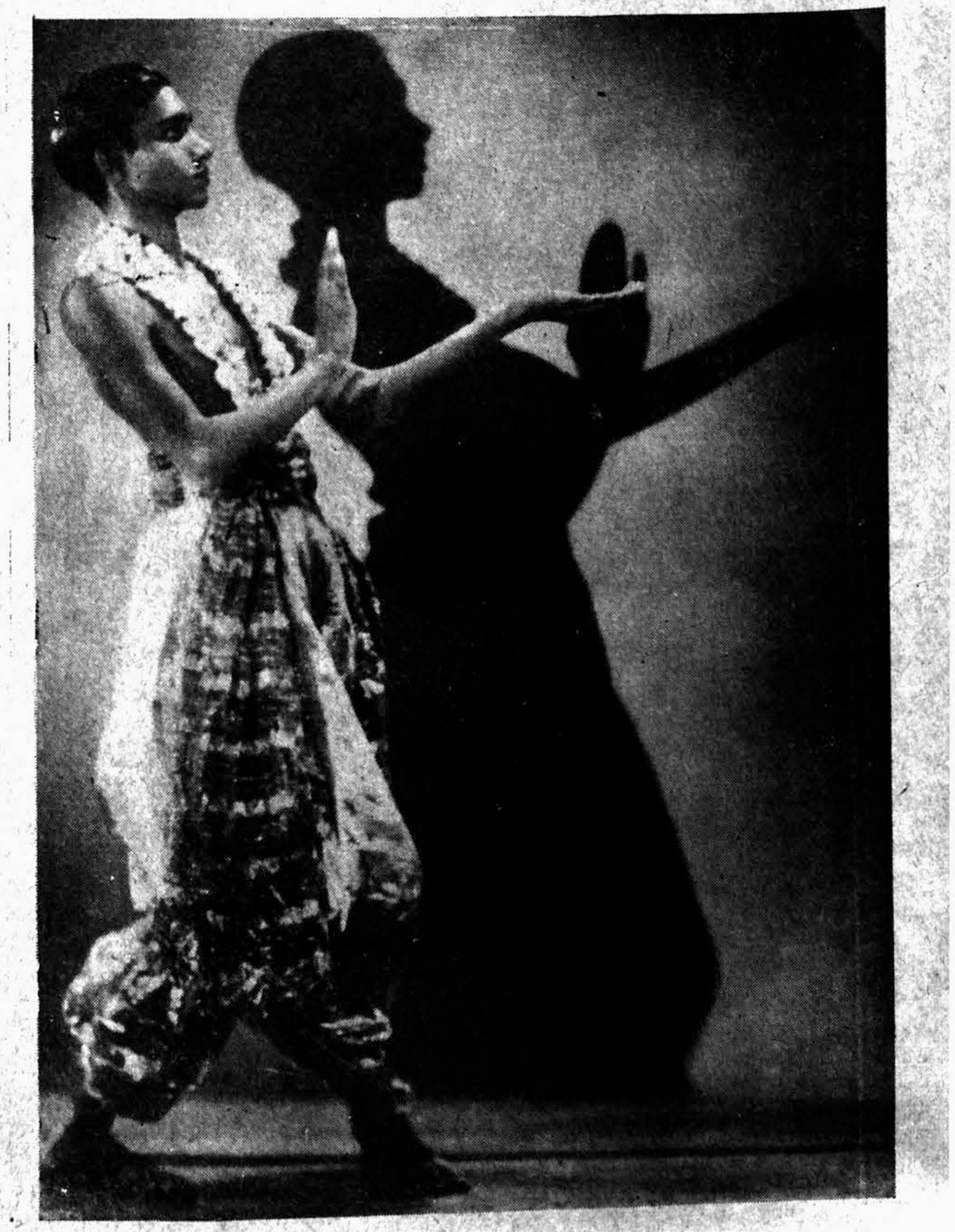
## INTERNATIONA DANCE OLYMPIAD HONOURS FOR MENAKA

*Menaka (Mrs. Leila Sokhey) in Dev Vijaya Nritya ballet*

# Highlights Of Indian Dancing



Ramnarain of Menaka's party in Sanhar Nritya, Shiva's dance of destruction.



Gowrishankar in 'Pavan Nritya,' dance of Vayu, the storm god.

A scene from the German film "Tiger of Eschnapur" in which Menaka and her party rendered a ballet scene.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Post Box 322
Telephone No. 22037

Telegrams: "Chronicle"
Registered No. B. 1065.

# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MAY 8, 1938.

# Miracles Of Human Strength

## Sandow's Fight With A Lion In San Francisco Show Recalled

(By A. I. KURESHI, P. C. Directo r, Hyderabad, Sind).

Human strength, when properly cultivated, is in no way inferior to that of the most powerful of wild animals. An old veteran named George Levasseur of America is credited with carrying an elephant on his back. Undoubtedly, this is an exceptional feat ever performed by a human being. In 1907, he was associated with the Ringling Bros. Circus in America, and it was his daily feat to lift an elephant on his back. The way in which he lifted was as under:

Two strong iron-stools were placed on the ground about 30 inches apart. A thick plank was set over them, and the elephant was made to stand over it. George Levasseur would stoop low under the plank and heave it high with the animal off the iron-stools. Thus the iron-stools could be easily shifted from under the plank, and the strong man was able to support the weight of the animal on his back for a minute or two. He was able to duplicate the same feat when he was past 50, which proves that strength, when properly cultivated, lives with a man up to a very old age.

### Man-Lion Fight

At the end of the 19th century, Sandow battled unarmed with a lion at the grand fair in San Francisco. The facts of the incidence are as under:

Sandow, at the peak of his strength was travelling far and wide to demonstrate his physical prowess throughout the world. While on tour in America he went to the grand fair in San Francisco and was demonstrating his strength by performing various feats. But this could not attract a big house to his satisfaction. One day while roaming in the fair, he observed a poster reading "A Lion-Bear Fight". Sandow became curious to know how people were interested in such a performance, and at the commencement of the performance, he found the house fully packed with people. As he wanted to attract a similar crowd for his own show, he hit upon a plan and announced the next day "A Man-Lion Fight". When the time of commencing the performance approached, an enormous crowd of people rushed to the ticket window, and in a minute, the house was full. At the appointed time, Sandow appeared in the arena and stood with his bare physique before the gate of the cage in which the lion had been caged. The lion who had been given no food for the last 3 days, seeing the bare physique of a person before it approached the cage-gate, anxiously waiting for the door to be opened. At the gesture of Sandow, his men pulled up the gate of the cage, and the lion which was very furious owing to hunger, instead of coming down the cage as usual, sprang upon Sandow, aiming at his head. Sandow, finding that the lion was just over him, squatted down, firmly grasped its hind legs with a strong pull threw it on its back to the ground with such a force that the animal was hurt and thought that its strength was in no way a match for that of Sandow. The lion was cowed down, and instead of making further attack on Sandow, it rushed into the cage and lay down in a corner. Sandow seeing that the lion refused to have any further fight with him, came near the cage and twisted its tail to enrage it, but the lion on the contrary, began to fold his body round and round through fear. The audience finding that Sandow had succeeded in subduing the lion, acclaimed him as the victor and expressed that they were satisfied with the performance. Thus human strength is in no way inferior to that of a lion. The same performance was staged the next day, and when the gate of the cage was thrown open, the lion recognizing Sandow refused to come out of the cage. Thus the Sandow-lion fight ended.

KING'S NEPHEW GOES TO "WAR"! Swinging along with his 303 slung over his shoulder is L ord Lascelles, son of Viscountess Harewood who is a sister of King George VI. The young Lord is a Cadet in the Eton Officers' Training Corps and was engaged in mimic warfare, when this photo was made at Pirbright, near Aldershot.

### Finger Lift Record

Warren Lincoln Travis one of the world's strongest men lifted with his one finger a weight of 830 lbs. A world's finger lift record, indeed. He is at present 64 years old, and still very active in performing feats of strength in public shows which rarely any man in the world can duplicate.

Milo of Corton lifted on his back a full grown bull and ran about 2 miles with it. Once at night, he broke into a house and stole a full grown bull. The owners of the house woke up and saw him stealing the bull. Finding that the owners have been aroused, he shouldered the animal and ran away with it to the near forest. He killed it with one blow of his mighty fist and ate the whole of it during the whole day and set out the next night in search of something else to eat.

### Some Miraculous Feats

A woman named Miss Ivy Russell of England has been able to lift a barbell weighing )69?1|2 lb. from the ground. She is acclaimed as the world's strongest woman and champion wrestler. She has developed her phenomenal strength through scientific training on weights. She weighs but 124 lb.

A fakir named Sahib Allah Shah of Lahore was reported to have roamed about with chains around his body weighing 770lb. for about 13 years.

A boy named Weldon Bullock of America lifted overhead a barbell weighing 310 lb. at the early age of 17. No other boy in the world has been able to lift such a heavy weight at such an young age.

Anwar Ahmad of Egypt won the World's Olympic Weight-Lifting championship when he was but 21. He lifted overhead a barbell weighing 340lb. a bodyweight of about 140lb., i.e. 60lb. more than his double-body weight.

Really a tremendous feat! No strong man in the world has so far succeeded in duplicating this feat.

Khadir El Touni of Egypt, winner of the World's Olympic Weight-Lifting Championship of 1936 in the middle-weight class lifted such an incredible total that people began to call him "Wonder Man". He outlifted the total of even the winner of Light-Heavy Weight Class, and had he been allowed to lift with the Heavy-Weight Lifters, he would have been among the first six of the world's best heavy lifters. He pressed a barbell over head weighing 260lb., while he himself weighs about 160lb., i.e., he pressed 100lb. more than his bodyweight. A phenomenal performance, no doubt!

The last World Olympic Championships found an old man, aged 52, competing in the Heavy-Weight class. He represented Austria and was named Josef Schilberg. Though advanced in age, he was able to press a barbell which no strongman in the world could duplicate except the winner.

# STUDENTS AS CRUSADERS

By:—PRALHAD K. KURANE

Alphabets are the carriers of culture and civilisation. And whenever we talk of the culture of any country, it is always referred to the intelligentsia of the country. Progress is by leaps and bounds in the literate, and hence conscious society. In India, especially, cuture has become a monopoly of a handful of people in the higher strata who monopolised all education. Dark ignorance, lethargy and lack of consciousness have been the watchwords of 'mass-culture' in India. Indian society as a whole has become a bundle of contradictions. It is only recently that we have realised that the illiterate and non-conscious masses become the brake to the progress of any society. If the masses are actively to co-operate in the struggle for India's social and political emancipation, it is necessary that they should be able to respond intelligently to their environments and understand their situation in life and their relation to the outer world. Mass-education is necessary, in order to awaken consciousness amongst the masses.

Our educational system and Government policy during the last century have miserably failed to reckon its own obligations corresponding to the most important civic rights of every man to read and write. In these days, too, owing to some objective conditions, political circumstances, and other supposed immediate problems, universalisation of education has been impossible, even in the Congress regime. And hence, it has become the duty of student organisations in India that they should systematically organise a vigorous literacy campaign in the villages. As it has been in other countries like Spain and China, it is the first duty of the student community in India to direct all its enthusiastic activities towards this nation-building constructive programme.

## *Reply To Critics*

Objections are, however, taken by some people to undertaking the literacy campaign,, on the ground that the first and the most important problem is the economic problem of bread. They question the necessity of such a social work and urge all to concentrate the energy on the bread problem. To them such a move means diversion of attention and energy from a vital problem to a subordinate one, which, may weaken the national struggle for economic salvation. This misunderstanding about the problem, however, arises out of its associations with the liberal or the Reformist school of thought which formerly indulged in an unnecessary controversy about the superior claims of social or political reforms. Formerly, some stray attempts were made to eradicate illiteracy; but all of them were motivated by philanthropic notion of social work. Literacy campaign, then, became a fashion in the social field, which could bring reputation to the social worker. But all these attempts failed, because they lacked proper perspective and organisation.

Essentially all the former attempts suffered from the analytic fallacy of isolating the literacy problem from other life-problems. Life is a complex reality. It is a configuration of various equally important aspects. Isolation or neglect of any one of them will disturb the whole equilibrium. The problem of literacy cannot be lost sight of in the economic problem of bread. Literacy is not an end in itself; but surely, it is the weapon to create the consciousness, political as well as social, amongst the masses. Literacy will enable us to preach the cult of new era to the ignorant and stagnant masses. Literacy correlates and supplements other problems of life. Literacy campaign does not at all weaken the main economic struggle, but on the contrary, helps us to consolidate ourselves for the future national struggle. As a matter of fact, any national struggle without the literate masses will always degenerate into an anarchy.

## *History Proves It*

And that literacy and adult education have given a valuable asset to the nation has been established by the historical facts. All the present national struggles in different countries have been preceded by literacy campaign and mass education. Moreover, all such national struggle arising out of the mass education and mass-consciousness have been closely related with the student movement in that country.

Even Spain, though, surrounded by civilised western nations, was suffering from the maladies of illiteracy, ignorance and lack of consciousness. In the middle of Twentieth century under the monarchial system, 52 per cent of the total population was illiterate. The situation did not improve even under the radical government. Till recently, it was the mission of the Government to attack teaching and culture. But if the Government was reactionary, the students took upon themselves and task of abolishing illiteracy. The Federation of Spanish Students U. F. E. H.—established in 1932 Peoples' University in Madrid, and later on in other big cities. In these universities advanced students and young teachers gave evening lectures to the workers and peasants. They were 4,000 when the civil war broke out. The V. F. E. H. also had theatrical companies throughout the country. The struggle against illiteracy and ignorance is considered in Spain, as one of the essential pre-condition for winning the war. And the student movement devoted to this task is now rightly in the vanguard of the present struggle for humanity.

## *Russia Works Wonders*

Russia was supposed to be one of the most backward countries in Europe before the Revolution. But the results which Russia achieved in its literacy campaign are supposed to be the greatest cultural wonders of the world which has defied all the anticipations of the great politicians and social workers. In 1914, only seven millions of people were literate, while today, except a microscopic fraction of two per cent, all are literate and educated and can take a lively part in the day to-day political situations. But the most noteworthy fact is that this literacy campaign was conducted completely by voluntary service and public support. The students in Russia played a prominent role in this cultural achievements. 'The Liquidation of Illiteracy' was started to launch a cultural campaign, and all the students joined the Cultural Army. Training for life in all its fulness and variety for all ages, from infancy to manhood, has been a patent slogan of the student movement in Russia.

The Yuvraj Saheb of Bundi photographed on the occasion of his marriage with the daughter of H.H. the Maharaja of Ratlam.

## *In China To-day*

Far more devastating was the condition in China. By 1925, China was more backward than India in all aspects Political, Social, and Economic. The percentage of literacy was not more than 7 per cent. The whole of China was buried deep in Ignorance, lethargy, and hence poverty. Every Chinaman with his pathetic look and his vacant eyes was an easy prey to the economic exploitation by other countries.

But what is the picture that we see in China? The whole China is the now politically astir. The Chinese masses are now electrified with political and social consciousness. And the student movement in China monopolised the credit of this political awakening. Not depending upon the central government for its help and co-operation, and on the contrary not caring for its reactionary attitude, the Chinese students launched a vigorous literacy campaign. They started touring theatrical companies which infused the Chinese population with anti-Japanese spirit and conveyed to the masses message of the new era. The defence of culture and of the interests of the student community are not the problems which can be separated from education and awakening the masses. And now the literacy in China is more than sixty per cent.

There is not much difference between India and China Both of them run parallel as regards culture and antiquity. But what is our India? The progress of Indian freedom and salvation is hampered by all the reactionary complexities. During the past centuries, we could raise our literacy only by four per cent.

We looked with much hope and enthusiasm to the Congress ministries that they would make primary education free and compulsory. But thanks to the Congress Ministries, they have at least made some provision in their budget for this mass education. They have reserved some amount to help those institutions who will voluntarily undertake the task. The student movement cannot lose such an opportunity. They must concentrate on this difficult task.

But even then, our masses are not prepared to accept this voluntary help. Their condition is the most wretched. The labour of every member of a family does not suffice to maintain the family. So much is the economic exploitation. Neither a peasant nor a labourer can afford to relieve his son or daughter to take advantage of such a facility. Again the greatest odds that the peasants and the social workers alike have to face are the direct and indirect agents of imperialism—Patils, saukers and others. These people pretty well know that mass education and exploitation always vary inversely. And they will run any risk to see that the masses are kept aloof from these exigencies.

## *This Fatalism Must Go*

But the greatest obstacle is psychological. Our peasants have natural aversion towards progress. The satisfactory and stagnant mentality is a stumbling block to any innovation in the villages. The permanent poverty and distress have made our masses fatalist and superstitious. And this fatalism which marks the whole Indian cult always across any new line of invention and progress. The British imperialism has been very diplomatic in killing the militant and inventive genius of the whole country. They have infused the whole populace with a fear-complex. If we want any substantial progress, we must evolve an altogether new mentality of the Indian masses. We must make them conscious of their civic rights and their right to lead a higher standard of life

This is possible only if we change our attitude towards the masses. The present attitude of the masses and the educated people towards one another seems to prove that these are the unconciliatory entities in the Indian society. Moreover, our guardians, generally, have a strange notion about the social and political work. It is their patent advice to us not to take part in any such work unless we finish our academic studies As with our guardians, so with our elder political leaders. Even some of the radical leaders in India do not find it necessary to take note of the student movement and utilise the young force for the nation-building activities.

But the Indian student cannot remain dumb in the matter. We must shake off the slumber and lethargy. We must change our notions about the manual labour and realise the dignity of labour. We are the harbingers of the new era and new cult in the annals of Indian history. We are the future nation-builders. Bearing this in mind, we must till the soil, sow the seed and then alone we can reap the rich harvest that will be nutritious to our future national struggle And hence the student community must exclusively shoulder the responsibility and launch a vigorous literacy and mass education campaign. Because "without literacy no politics but only rumours, small talks, and prejudices."

**AMICO TILA**
A scientific Ointment to cure
"SEXUAL DEBILITY"
It is an absolutely harmless preparation based on combined ancient and modern science. The active principles of substances recognised best for correction of the dead-centres of the Sex-apparatus have been employed in its composition. Literature free on application
Price per tube Rs. 1-8, postage extra.
Sole Agents: AMIN & ISMAIL
Chemists & Druggists,
79, Colootola Street, CALCUTTA.

# Sensational Trials In Burma

## THE MAYOR ARRIVES

While these events were happening across the bay, events which were reported by telegram from Calcutta in the Rangoon papers, I had received from the police the record of the case, that is to say, all the relevant papers supported by the exhibits, which were the transcripts of the speeches made on 20 and 21 February. I noticed that no witness were being called, except formal evidence that the speeches had been delivered.

I sat down now to study the speeches. Were they, as I had supposed at first sight, more technically than actually seditious? I found it exceedingly difficult to make up my mind. As a rule, of course, a magistrate does not try to come to any sort of conclusion about a case until he has heard the evidence. But the present trial was rather different. All the evidence was already on the record, as the prosecution was calling no witnesses; the charge of sedition was founded on the written evidence of two of the three speeches

Repeated perusal of the speeches made me feel that I must have more light if I was to decide fairly on the degree in which they were seditious. I must have in evidence as complete a picture as possible of Sen Gupta's visit to Rangoon. The first speech for instance, should be produced. It was on record that U Paw Tun, Abdul Bari Chowdhury, and other well-known people had promoted the speeches and had heard them delivered. To have the testimony of such people surely was essential? When the time came I should have to call some of them, whether the prosecution liked it or not.

The more I thought of what loomed ahead of me, the less pleasant grew the prospect. Sometimes the case appeared so weak that I became doubtful even about a technical conviction. But I did not see what I could do. It was no good my going to the Governor and telling him I thought the case weak. He had the opinion of the Law Officers and would certainly not consider mine a better opinion. Moreover, as the trying magistrate, it would be very improper for me to express any opinion at that stage My opinion was not required until the Government Advocate should place the facts and the law before me. In any event, Sir Charles could not withdraw. Sen Gupta had been arrested; he was on the sea and was due in Rangoon at 7 a. m. on 17 March. To suppose that on landing he could be informed that the case had been withdrawn was to suppose an impossibility.

There was no one in authority whom I could consult, no one from whom I could obtain advice. The Law Officers, some judge of the High Court, a lawyer—I passed them all in review. Insuperable difficulties existed about going to any of them. I saw that I must rely entirely upon my own judgment.

In the course of the week end, the 15—16 March, I ran into Frank Fearnley-Whittingstall, who was Deputy Commissioner of Police under Mr. Merrikin.

'Well,' he said how do you feel? It's going to be a lively case.'

'In what way, specially?'

'There'll be an enormous crowd and possibly a free fight. We're taking elaborate police precautions.'

'Tell me,' I said. 'Why did H. E. launch this prosecution? What's the real truth?'

'He didn't want Indian agitators poking their noses into Burma.'

'Sen Gupta was maddening enough, of course—coming over here to upset the separation plan.'

'Not only that H. E. wants to keep Burma out of the Indian mix-up. When the C. I. D. drew his attention to the speeches, it seemed a wonderful opportunity to discourage fellows like Sen Gupta from putting ideas into Burmans' heads'

'What about the reference to himself in the speeches?'

'I shouldn't think he bothered. He's above that sort of thing, though of course every one will say he sanctioned the prosecution for that reason.'

'But do you personally think Sen Gupta could influence the Burmans?'

Frank smiled. 'Sen Gupta knows nothing whatever about Burma. The Burmese have got their own ideas and are not going to take advice from him. There are things happening now in the villages of which none of us has the slightest idea.'

I remembered this remark ten months later when we heard that the strange being called Saya San had been crowned King of Burma. At the very moment we were speaking he was touring the villages and whispering into the ears of farmers and their men privy conspiracy and rebellion, beside which Sen Gupta's tourist stuff in Fytche Square was utterly insignificant.

On 17 Monday I was up early. The arrangements were that Mr. Phipps, Superintendent of the River Police, should meet the mail-boat when she berthed about seven o'clock and bring Sen Gupta straight to my house, where Mr. Merrikin and myself would be waiting.

## Judge Gives Inside Story Of Proceedings Against Late Sen Gupta

(By MAURICE COLLIS)

When Mr Phipps arrived at Brooking Street wharf he found a small crowd of Bengalis by the waterside They were dressed in white homespun cotton clothes with shawls and white caps, rather like military forage caps in shape, were on their heads. From time to time one of their number, an elderly man with a white moustache, blew wailing blasts on a conch shell. The melancholy sound was carried by the north wind over the river crowded with shipping, through which the mailboat Sirdhana was threading her way.

Mr. Phipps was congratulating himself on his luck that so few sympathisers had come to meet Sen Gupta when news was brought that outside one of the dock gates were three motor-buses, one of which was full of monks, the other two containing the formidable-looking Burmese women who wore homespun clothes. The object of these people, presumably, was to follow the police car carrying Sen Gupta, and to make, as they drove, some kind of demonstration.

These monks and women were the same people who had crowded into my court during the Hughes case. As old-fashioned nationalists, who understood nothing of Gandhi's non-violent philosophy, and who, indeed, had no feeling but contempt for Indians, it was strange that they should meet Sen Gupta on the wharf. But there was an explanation. They had already heard of Saya San and his aims, were already secretly plotting rebellion by force and magic. In their eyes the Bengali leader stood for revolution. They neither knew nor cared that it was a constitutional revolution. That he was a revolutionary was good enough, and that he had abused the Governor endeared him to them still more.

When Mr. Phipps heard of their sinister arrival he gave orders that Sen Gupta's car should be driven out of the docks by a different gate. In that way he hoped to shake them off. He did not fancy the idea of a procession through the town with the women yelling at him, nor did he care to think of arriving at my house in such company.

The s.s. Sirdhana came alongside and he went on board. Sen Gupta was ready in the saloon: he had changed back into his nationalist clothes, and, like his compatriots on the wharf, was wrapped in a shawl of homespun and wore a white cap. Mr. Phipps took charge of him at once and escorted him quickly towards the waiting car, on the wharf but the men recognized the tall figure of the Indian patriot. A blast was sounded on the conch; cries of Bande Matram (Hail to the Mother) were raised and they surrounded the car. Sen Gupta was garlanded with roses.

Mr. Phipps warned the crowd to stand back and the car started. The gate where the buses were waiting was avoided and a dash was made for the west gate farther along. The women in the buses saw what was happening and told their drivers to hurry, but before they could reach the other gate the police car shot out and was lost to sight

Using strong language the women shouted at their drivers to follow. They careered round the town at a rattling pace, visiting the jail, the lock-up, and finally Fytche Square, where a few Indians were waiting expectantly, but there was no sign and no news of Sen Gupta. That he had been driven straight to my house occurred to nobody. The women by now were infuriated. They had been up since five o'clock, without even a cup of tea. 'What d'you take us for!' they asked the monks. 'Drive us home,' they told the drivers. In extreme dudgeon they went off, lavishing epithets upon Mr. Phipps which proved them to be persons of the richest imagination.

Meanwhile the police car sped by devious ways to my gate. Apparently Sen Gupta had got rid of the garland, for when he alighted at my porch he was wearing no roses. Mr. Merrikin had already arrived, and we received him in the hall. His man-

(Continued On Page 54)

STUDYING CANCER CELLS: This photo, made at the Crocker Institute of Cancer Research at Columbia University, New York City, shows a worker examining a cancer cell to note the outgrowth of cells around the original piece of tissue after it had been taken out of the feeding incubator. The cancer cells are fed carefully in a wind-swept tunnel to prevent contamination of the valuable tissues.

# Prescription From Beyond!

**The author, himself a distinguished surgeon whose excursions into natural healing are widely known, offers this article without prejudice. Are these messages from the dead on the origin of disease authentic or not? His own attitude has always been one of incredulity, yet he thinks that we should give such phenomena sympathetic appreciation.**

I have just spent a few hours in reading through an extremely interesting book entitled "Personality Survives Death."

The title attracted me, and when I sent for it I had no idea of what the nature of its contents would be.

I find it is a book edited by a well-known scientific physician, Lady Barrett, and professes to record messages received from her late husband during the years 1925-1936, through various mediums.

My first reaction to any claim to the reality of messages from the dead is always one of incredulity.

None the less, I retain an open mind, carefully scrutinising the messages that are issued, so as to gather, as far as possible, how far they are evidential of the fact of persisting personality after death.

Having known Lady Barrett many years ago, I was ready to read this book with sympathetic appreciation.

I feel that the contents of it, in so far as they deal with some of the problems of disease, are well worth considering.

## X-Ray Eye

In saying this I do not suggest that I am convinced that they are messages given by the late Sir William Barrett, but whether they are so, or whether they come from that mysterious and curious realm of personality which environs us all, and from which we gather glimpses of our own historic past, and occasional illuminations of our unfolding future, is not so important. To those of us who are students of New Health it is always of great value to pick up thoughts, wherever we can find them, which appear to be based upon either philosophical erudition or scientific research, writes Dr. Josiah Oldfield in "New Health."

Sir William Barrett was well known while he was alive both for his scientific attainments and for his interest in psychical problems.

For some forty years he was Professor of Physics in Dublin University, and for the latter years of his life he was closely connected with the societies which made a scientific study of occult phenomena and psychic manifestations.

We have here, therefore, two minds focussed upon one subject, the problem of disease.

It is suggested that the mind of Sir William Barrett, after passing into the other world, has become able to see with a clearer vision, and with an X-ray eye, the physiological and pathological processes which go on in the material body while on earth.

The mind of Lady Barrett is fairly well-known, both as an orthodox physician and gynaecologist and as a teacher of the young school of medical women and her position is a sure one in orthodox medicine.

We have, therefore, what purports to be a message given from the personality of Sir William Barrett on the other side to the personality of Lady Barrett on this side, through the instrumentality of a medium.

Any statement that is published therefore on these lines deserves careful consideration, and whatever the origin of the messages may be, they are apparently quite outside what had arisen in the minds of either Sir William or of Lady Barrett during the years of their living together.

There is nothing new in the ideas that are accredited to Sir William.

In a way they are somewhat crude statements of what we have held for many years to be the nucleus of great truths.

It seems to me that the messages of Sir William might be opinions given by an early pupil of the School of Nature Healing.

Having taken into consideration the more important and deeper problems which those of us who are students of dietetics have had to face and place in their proper perspective, these messages seem somewhat puerile.

None the less, it is of no little importance to the future of the medical profession that a distinguished orthodox physician should claim to have received from a distinguished orthodox scientist messages which go counter to the popular ideas of disease, its origin and the methods of its treatment.

I personally am convinced, the longer I live, that disease is outside the Divine aura, and that therefore, in so far as the material body can be attached to the spiritual body, and thereby come within the aura of the Divine, disease automatically disappears.

I am convinced that throughout the ages we have had a warning light thrown on our path by great saints and prophets of every age, by pagan and by Christian churches, to enable the personality enveloped in the material body to have an instrument by which the vibrations of the mystic and spiritual can be received. By them all it is taught that this material body must abstain wholly from all contact with blood, or death, or putrefaction to enable a receptive organ to develop in a man fitted to receive super-material messages.

I was personally impressed by an experiment which I carried out, living for some time in a cave in the hills of India, and being fed by a daily basket of fruit and grain brought from a distant village.

We come to the messages which Lady Barrett has issued to the world, and some of them, which deal with this particular subject, I here quote unaltered.

Can you give me any help in my own work?

W.F.B.: I am interested in cancer, and want to help you. It is in the alimentary canal that the mischief originates.

F.E.B.: How can we prove it?

W.F.B.: I am not talking of the 'induced' disease, but that which grows naturally (I have to use that word, though it is not good).

W.F.B.: You cannot judge by the induced disease. Cancer always has its origin in the alimentary canal. Clearly intestinal cleanliness is the one thing that is absolutely essential to prevent it; perfect digestion and elimination must be worked for. Diet has a great deal to do with it. If we had the right diet from birth or early childhood we could not breed cancer.

F.E.B.: What is the right diet?

W.F.B.: Too much starchy food is the wrong one: a superabundance of stimulating food is bad. Over-stimulation produces irritation of a kind. Undoubtedly we need the juices with different salts found in fruit. We need fruit and other grains, e.g., wheat barley, oats—not in too refined a condition so that they produce a clogging starchy material, but a perfect wheaten or wholemeal bread: fresh lemons, apples, pears.

So many of the fruits disagree, or appear to disagree with people whose stomachs or intestines have for forty or sixty years been trained to the wrong diet, and therefore rebel against the imposition of a right one.

If you were cramped and confined in a position in which you had to crouch down, you would be in terrible pain and discomfort when you were able to resume an upright natural position again. For a while the previous wrong position would appear preferable. That is how it seems to the stomach when you impose a correct diet. It may be too tired to respond at all. The thing to do is to teach people the right diet early in life.

F.E.B.: Should meat be eaten?

W.F.B.: That is just what I was going to say. I'm afraid of meat. I think we must learn to nourish our bodies with the right substitutes for it. As far as possible we should rely on vegetable food, supplemented by dairy produce, until we have educated our internal organs to live on plant life only. That might take several generations.

Nuts are stimulating, and where they cannot be taken whole they can be grated. Fruit juice would keep the alimentary canal clean.

With those who start to grow cancer, if they could be examined at an early stage, there would be found a great deal of putrefactive material in the intestines.

W.F.B.: I believe meat, being as it is the principal part of diet, is at the bottom of a great deal of the trouble.

I believe rheumatism, gout—in fact, poisoning of any kind—has origin in this same canal; merely a different manifestation of the same kind of poisoning. All the so-called cures that we have attempted with regard to cancer have attacked the manifestations and not the disease, i.e., not the seat of the trouble, which I consider is the disease.

Only good can come of trying this treatment on a very advanced case. I have a feeling that you'll have an opportunity of trying this—that you'll be able to soon."

At the moment, there are two hospitals in England* which have made a commencement in dealing with disease from the dietetic side, and it has been my personal privilege to gather experience from over 5,000 cases of people of both sexes and of all ages from babyhood to octogenarians, who have been admitted into hospital and immediately and suddenly put upon a selected dietary obtained from the vegetable kingdom only, together with substances like milk and butter and cream and honey.

From this extensive field of observation, I am becoming more and more convinced that health for the human race lies along the lines of scientific research into the values of natural foods and the application of rightly selected dietary to suit the needs of individuals, whether in a physiological or a pathological condition.

I believe it is through the treasures of healing which may be found freely offered by the hands of Mother Nature that we may rise to the super-men and super-women of future ages.

*F.E.B.—Lady Barrett. W.F.B.—Sir William Barrett (through a medium).

*The Lady Margaret Hospital, Sittingbourne, Kent; St. Francis Hospital, Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

EAU DE COLOGNE
№4711.
My daily blessing
In the sick-room nothing is more welcome than the soothing and refreshing touch of "4711". A few drops on forehead and pillow sweeten the air and banish headache and brain fag.
86179
№4711. Genuine Eau de Cologne
of Cologne origin

# PEEP INTO THE WALL STREET : Tipsters Thrive Despite Crash, Calamity And Casualty

Stock market crashes have very little lasting effect upon small speculators. People never abandon their dreams of castles in the air. They still think they can run their small savings into fortunes and then retire to cozy country homes with log-burning fireplaces and large velvety-green front lawns.

I know a man who was a familiar figure among the small buyers in Wall Street about ten years ago. Like most other speculators at that time, it seemed as though he could do nothing wrong. But when the Big Bang of 1929 came, he couldn't meet margin requirements and was able to salvage only a small fraction of his original investment. If his health hadn't cracked, he might have made this amount do for at least a year, but doctor's bills ran very high and soon he had to draw on his insurance. His son left college and got a job in a department store for about dol. 15 a week. It was two years before the father was able to regain his health sufficiently to contribute again to the support of the family. That was the last I heard of him until the summer of 1936 when I learned that both father and son had been playing the market during that year with fair success. I met the father a few weeks ago. His luck had been bad, he had been unable to weather the severe decline of late 1937, and Junior had taken a pretty bad financial beating, too. I asked him very discreetly whether he had decided that Wall Street didn't pay. His reply was not entirely unexpected:

"The breaks just happened to go against me, that's all. All I need now is a little capital. I've got a sure-fire formula to beat the market now and I know of a stock...."

There is no "sure-fire" formula for beating the market. Most small investors think that the simplest way to come out ahead is to buy a stock after it has dropped to a low figure and then sell as soon as the prices shoot up again. Generally, it doesn't work out this way. Smart investors realize that it is difficult to know exactly at what price a stock is going to find a bottom. They don't buy in a declining market on the mere strength of low quotations which seem as though they ought to be much higher. They wait until the general market begins to rise before they buy. True, they will not make as much as the speculator who happens to buy at the precise moment that a stock hits its low level, but at the same time they know that at least there's an even chance that the market will not continue to decline, writes Nelson Coburn in "Current History."

Another characteristic of the small investor is that he will often sell on a rising market. It is just as difficult to determine when the market will not go any higher as when it will not go any lower. Two years ago, my family physician insisted that I recommend a "safe" stock—one that was sure to go up and which had very little possibilities of going down. I took great pains to point out that there was a large element of risk in every stock but when he insisted I suggested that he buy a certain stock at 65. He bought 200 shares. In three months the stock had climbed to 64. He began to get jittery and asked me whether I did not think it would be best to sell. I told him to do as he thought best but that I personally would not sell a stock as long as the market trend continued to be favourable. Within two months it had continued its upward movement to 75 before it began to break. The stock was sold at 71, or seven points higher than my physician wanted to sell it for when he had attempted to pick the ceiling for the stock. Of course, it is possible that the stock might have turned at 64 and dropped several points before a sale could have been made. In that case, my physician would have played his hunch correctly. But in the long run, it is far safer to follow trends than hunches.

## *Going Against The Tide*

Can the small stock buyer still make money? The answer is that he can, but comparatively few are making it. Analysis of a recent report by the Securities Exchange Commission reveals that the odd-lot buyers—those who purchase fewer than 100 shares of stock—have absorbed a proportionately greater loss during declining markets and a proportionately smaller profit during rising markets. This can be traced to a number of reasons. Most important is their year-in-and-out practice of buying stocks on a declining market in the thought that stocks will not go any lower—hoping for a quick profit when it does rise, and similarly, selling on a rising market. Another reason is their reluctance to take the advice of those best qualified to give it.

Hundreds of small investors visit brokers' offices each day and ask them to buy stocks generally selling at 10 or lower. They are not too particular, but isn't there a good airplane or oil or munitions stock that is certain to skyrocket right away? The reputable broker—and the overwhelming majority of brokers in Wall Street are reputable, contrary to popular belief—will definitely attempt to discourage these buyers, pointing out that the mere fact that a stock is at a low price does not mean that it is cheap or that it will automatically go up. Most brokers will suggest that the small buyer invest his money in a stock which, over a period of years, has shown itself to be fairly stable and which, although it may not spurt upwards, will at least give the buyer some assurance that he will not be wiped out altogether.

But small buyers seldom seem disposed to accept conservative advice. One of them recently walked into the offices of a prominent broker and asked that an order be placed to buy 500 shares of ——— stock at 3|4. He had never played the Street before but a friend had told him that the stock had only to go up 1|4 and he would make dol. 125, a good margin of profit compared to the total outlay for the stock, dol. 375; that an investment in a stock selling at 50 would mean that the stock would have to climb 18 points before it could yield a similar profit; that for the price of one share of 50 he could buy 66 shares at 3|4. This sounds incredibly naive but it happens every day.

In this particular instance, the broker asked the prospective buyer whether he had any information concerning the particular stock, what its earnings had been, whether it had paid any dividends, what its capitalization was, whether this particular industry gave promise of growing, whether there was anything concrete expected in the way of specific orders, etc. Concerning all this, the would-be buyer was very vague; he had his eyes fixed on a distant bonanza and he wanted to brush aside such earthy things as statistics. Even when it was pointed out to him that the stock had only to drop 1|4 of a point and he would lose dol. 125 or 33 1|3 per cent. of his investment, and that if it dropped 3|4 of a point he would be wiped out altogether, he decided that he wanted to take a long shot. The stock was purchased and the buyer anxiously and enthusiastically watched the daily stock market reports. For two weeks nothing happened, just a blank in the space reserved for the plus and minus signs. Then the stock went up 1|8 of a point and the speculator rapidly calculated his profit at dol. 62.50. But the profit was erased two days later when the quotation settled back to the original figure. At the end of three months, the stock had moved eight times, four in each direction, and was still 3|4. The bonanza-hunter sold the stock in disgust and chalked up the loss of time and money—he had to pay broker's commissions—to experience.

Hitler was the first to exercise his vote on the Austrian plebiscite.

## *Tipsters Still Thrive*

It is strangely true that the very people who will hesitate to take advice from qualified authorities will be the first to lend willing ears to the tipster. Despite crash, calamity, and casualty, the tipster still seems to thrive. People will still pay for what they believe may be a good steer; for some reason they seem to believe that there are certain individuals who are "in the know" and are able to tell with certainty just how stocks will move. It is estimated that approximately one-third of all out-and-out stock speculation is based upon supposed inside tips. Yet the success of the tipster has been no better than the market itself. When the general trend is favourable, the tipster is fairly safe and his predictions may not fall far afield. But his place in a falling market is distinctly uncomfortable, especially when irate buyers bounce back after the fall.

The tipster, however, is not to be confused with the reputable statistical house, whose function is to analyze securities, look into the financial condition of the firms issuing them, and to furnish other pertinent statistical information. The statistical house does not attempt to say whether a stock will go up or down nor will it guarantee against losses; all it does is to give concrete information about a particular stock and perhaps to reduce the element of speculation in your investment. I know very few people who make a living out of Wall Street—yes, making a living even to-day—who do not follow the statistical services regularly. They do not regard the stock market as a clearing house for gamblers but something which requires care and conscientious study. At the same time they fully realize that all the study in the world cannot save the most careful of them from looking like rank amateurs whenever the market goes into a nose dive.

Most Wall Street houses maintain their own statistical departments which are available to all stock-buyers. The small specula-

*(Continued On Page 52)*

WHITE LEPROSY
AND
LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible Price Rs. 2.

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2 It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 18, P. O. KATRI SARAI
(Gaya).

# A Question Of Privilege

## Newspaper Criticism Of The Speaker

When the House of Commons met in Mail Week, Mr. V. Adams said I wish to raise a question of privilege. In the "Daily Worker" of Wednesday, April 13 on the front page, under the heading, "M.P.s barred from the debate on Spain," occurred the following sentences in leaded type :—

The speaker of the House of Commons privately notified Opposition leaders that Spain will be out of order in the debate on the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons on Thursday.

It goes on :—

This disgraceful ruling is based nominally on the allegation that there has been too much talk about Spain already.

I submit that those quotations establish a 'prima-facie' case for saying that there has been a gross breach of privilege.

The Speaker.—My ruling is that the hon. member has established a 'prima-facie' case for the breach of privilege against this paper. the Hon. member will please bring a copy of the newspaper to the table.

Mr. Adams then handed a copy of the newspaper to the Clerk of the House, who read the passages complained of.

Mr. Bellinger (Bassetlaw, Lab).—On a point of order. Would you give your ruling, Sir, as to the procedure? if a 'prima-facie' case has been made out, is not the next step to call the editor of this paper before the House.

The Speaker—That step is sometimes taken, but by no means on every occasion. The Hon. member (Mr. Adams) is entitled to make whatever motion he likes.

Mr. Adams.—I propose to trouble the House with only two comments on this passage of which I complain. First, these sentences which have been read out are obviously untrue. Although it may not be known to the political correspondent of the "Daily Worker" every member of the House, I believe is aware that each one of us who has the good fortune to catch your eye, Sir is entitled on the adjournment motion to raise almost any question under the sun which does not require legislation. Experience proves, of course, that we cannot expect undiluted accuracy from the columns of any newspaper, but the important element is this : I submit that no newspaper has any right to stigmatize your conduct, actual or alleged, as disgraceful. (Cheers.) In my submission this House alone is entitled to criticize anything that you, in your discretion, may or may not do. I therefore ask the House to agree with me that the "Daily Worker" has been guilty of a gross breach of the privileges of this House I beg to move: That the statements complained of contained in the aritiele in the "Daily Worker" are a gross libel on Mr. Speaker and that the publication of the article is a gross breach of the privileges of this House.

Mr. Mander seconded the motion.

PRIME MINISTER'S REBUKE

Mr Chamberlain.—Perhaps as Leader of the House I ought just to say a word on the motion which has been moved by my hon. friend. Until a few minutes ago I was not aware that my Hon. friend had any intention of making this motion, nor had I seen or been aware of the article in question; but I believe that every member of the House will feel with me that an attack of this kind on you, Sir, is an attack on the House as a whole. (Cheers.) We are quite accustomed in our own persons to be criticised outside the House and we are used to that, but it is another matter altogether when allegations of particularly are made against you, Sir and I think that the House as a whole will wish to show its indignation that attacks of that kind should be made.

As to Mr Bellinger's question there have been cases in the past when it has been thought necessary to follow up a motion of this kind by some further expression of the indignation of the House by summoning the offending party to the Bar of the House. I must say that I rather hope we shall be content, after having accepted the motion of my hon. friend to let the matter rest there. We do not want to magnify the importance of an incident of this kind, or of the parties who make such an allegation. I feel myself, that there are precedents for the House passing a motion of this kind and leaving it there, and that that would be the course which would be in the best interests of the dignity and honour of the House. Cheers.)

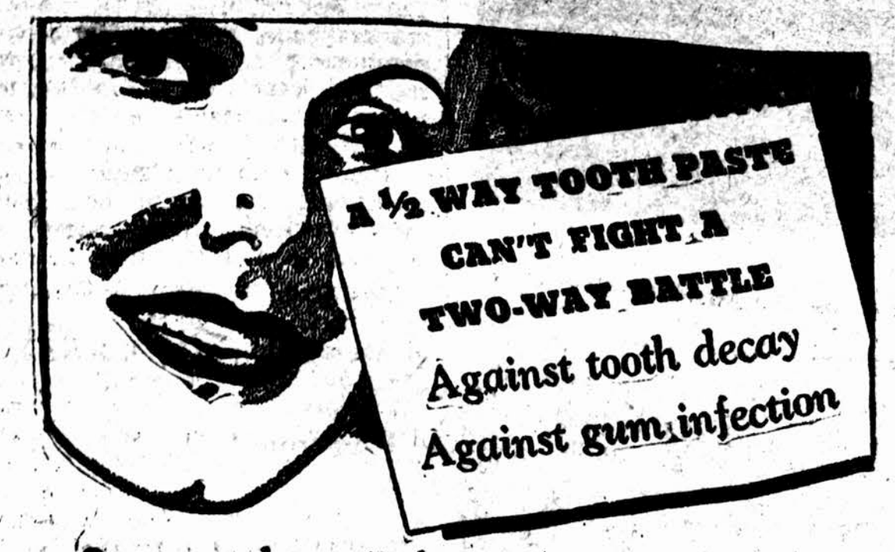
Mr. Attlee (Limhouse. Lab.).—I should like to associate myself with what the Prime Minister has said. You, Sir, are the guardian of our liberties, and any attack on you is an attack on this House. The statement appears to be entirely baseless, and criticism from any source outside must be resented by this House. I think that the Prime Minister was entirely right in saying that there should not be too much made of this matter and the House will be best advised to be content with passing the motion.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Sir P. Harris (Bethnal Green, S. W. L.) As representing a small minority in the House may I say that we as minorities who get special protection from you Sir, resent any attack on yourself. We have always found that smaller the party the greater protection you give us. Needless to say there is not the slightest vestige of truth in these statements. There is nothing to prevent any member who is lucky enough to catch your eye raising any subject dealing with the administration or executive work of the Government.

Mr. Gallacher said he had nothing to do with the editorial board of the "Daily Worker," but it seemed to him that such a discussion as this would have been much clearer and fairer if the ordinary procedure had been taken and the responsible editor brought to the House and given an opportunity to reply it. was very unfortunate if any paper especially such a paper as the "Daily Worker" was provided with wrong information from any source. If this report was untrue it was very very unfortunate. But he would like the Speaker and the House to try to appreciate the position of those who were in charge of the paper, closely associated as they had been with the particular camp gn that had been discussed in the House They read every day of men being simply battered ,their bodies broken, their flesh torn, by the mechanized might of the invaders in Spain and it was quite possible for people in particular circumstances to be thoroughly justified in putting urgent human needs even before privilege on particular occasions. That should be taken into consideration. He was quite certain that there was no intention and no deliberate sitting down and considering. "Shall we make an assault on Mr. Speaker or an attack on the House of Commons?

The motion was agreed to.




One enemy, decay, attacks your teeth. Another, Pyorrhea, threatens your gums; it is so prevalent that 4 out of 5 people over 40 suffer from it. A half-way toothpaste cannot protect you from both. So, why use a half-way toothpaste when FORHAN'S is specially compounded to keep teeth brilliantly white, gums sound and healthy?

A special ingredient, a famous astringent, in Forhan's, safeguards your gums against Pyorrhea. Forhan's, a double-acting toothpaste, keeps teeth delightfully clean, and gums firm and sound. Use Forhan's daily. Buy a tube now!

Write for Free Sample to:
Muller, Maclean & Co., Inc.
98T, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Forhan's

DOES BOTH JOBS

Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums

The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS

Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

# Odd Facts About The Earth

We all know, of course, that the earth revolves, but few of us realise the enormous force and energy its movement represents. Supposing we wanted to bring the earth to a standstill, we should need a brake with a force of 2,000,000,000,000,000,000 horsepower—and even then it would have to exert its pressure for a year before a complete halt was achieved.

If we could find a means of harnessing the power represented by the earths spin, we should be supplied with sufficient electricity to run every dynamo, vehicle and eigine in the world, and still we have more left over than we know what to do with!

Yet the earth is merely like a spsck of dust floating in the Universe. Although it weighs 1,256,125,670,000,000,000,000,000 tons it is only one millionth the size of the sun. To make a simple comparison, you could drive a car, at an average speed of 30 miles an hour, through a tunnel to the centre of the earth in five and a half days, but to do the same thing in the case of the sun would take more than eighteen months.

These are actually millions of suns in the Universe.

**An Idea Of Distances**

More than 1,000 million have been photographed. Most of them are a long way off and that is why we regard the sun as we know it as the one and only. To give some idea of distance in the infinity of space here is a simple illustration. A ray of light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second. Yet if you flashed a light at the most remote fixed star people on that star (if there were any) would not see the flash for 170,000,000 years.

So if you want to know how far we are away from that star you can work it out—find out how many seconds there are in 170,000,000 years, then multiply the figure by 186,000 and you will have the distance in miles.

We all know that the sun is hot. But few of us realise just how hot it is. The temperature of the sun is estimated at 6,000 degrees on the surface and 18,000,000 degrees in the centre.

The surface heat represents the burning of six tons of coal per hour on every square yard of the sun's surface

Let us put it another way. If a boy of 14 fired a gun parallel with the surface of Betelgeuse the bullet would encircle the star and return to hit him in the back when he was an old man of 70.

So, you see, in comparison with other 'earths', our is only a speck in the Universe.

---

A man 'phoned his hostess that he was rather drunk and had decided not to attend her formal dinner that night.

She implored him—he is a wit and a handsome fellow—to plunge into a cold bath and appear somehow or other. An hour later he did appear, clad, the hostes was relieved to see in the conventional things and able to carry himself off as brilliantly as ever, even to a happy phrase when he took his departure.

Thus she was greatly surprised to receive a note from him the next afternoon, written in obvious distress.

He was so sorry, he wrote, and begged her forgiveness for something which was, he realized, unforgiveable, but he had been suddenly called out of town on urgent business the day before, and that was why he had been unable to attend her dinner.

# LAW WITH LAUGHTER

## *Anecdotes From Justice Darling's Life: His Wit Puzzles Friends And Confounds Critics*

The phrase most commonly associated with the name of Mr. Justice Darling is "laughter in Court". When a judge is possessed of a neat wit, the temptation to enliven the dreary tedium of his court must be very strong, and Mr. Justice Darling seldom made any serious effort to resist the temptation. The law-court at its dullest must resemble a debate in the House of Commons in that the faintest shadow of a joke is hailed with delight. It follows, therefore, that when the jokes, such as they are, are subsequently printed with the word "laughter" in brackets after them, they seem to be pretty small beer to the ordinary mortal who can laugh when he likes, and at what he likes.

Mr. Justice Darling has suffered more than anyone else owing to the very volume of his witticisms. He will inevitably go down to history as the author of a large number of extremely bad jokes. It may be said that the fault was entirely his own. He was not compelled to be funny on the Bench. But to a man of his lively temperament and of his hatred of boredom, it was better to gain a reputation as a bad punster than to endure in pompous solemnity the atmosphere of the Courts.

### From Literature To Politics

Mr. Derek Walker-Smith in his "Life of Lord Darling" (Cassel, 18s.) has set out to correct the impression which Lord Darling created for himself, and to lay proper emphasis on Darling as a judge, as a legal mind, and as a man of culture, writes A. G. MacDonnell in "John O'London."

Charles Darling was born in 1849 of a family of Lowland Scots, and he was called to the Bar in 1874. He was not at first an ambitious lawyer, and he spent more time on literature and journalism than on the study of his main profession, and his habit of dilettantism was helped by financial assistance from a cousin. But his literary talents, though charming, were distinctly thin, and the young man found himself wandering in the direction of politics, where a fluent tongue might cover lack of intellectual depth. In between bouts of legal work on circuit, Darling contested two parliamentary seats unsuccessfully, and then in 1888 succeeded in winning Deptford from Wilfrid Scawen Blunt.

He was a hard worker in politics, but never a great parliamentary figure. But to a certain extent he was popular and respected.

On the whole, however, popularity in the House of Commons in those days meant popularity only with one's own party. Within these necessary limitations Darling was a popular House of Commons man. The rank and file of the Conservative Party liked not only his wit but the vigorous dialectics in which he indulged and the fearless way he provoked and engaged the redoubtable verbal duellists of the Irish Party.

### A Controversial Appointment

He spoke often and voted regularly, and held his seat in 1892 with an increased majority. But he had not been so successful a politician or so outstanding a lawyer that the world was ready to accept him as a judge without registering loud protests. In the autumn of 1897 Lord Halsbury decided to appoint him to the Bench. When the rumours of Lord Halsbury's intention began to spread, there was consternation:—

They were received first with incredulity and then with dismay. On October 26th, "The Times" took sufficient notice of the rumours to devote a leading article to them. With its accustomed gravity it gave warning that "there are too many weak elements in the Common Law Bench as it stands to afford room for any further experiment in the direction of appointments made on political rather than professional grounds", and went on to say that the Government would be unwisely challenging public opinion by making an appointment which would be disapproved by the Bar.

A furious storm broke out and the Radical Press raved indignantly against what Mr. Asquith called "the most startling exercise of the right of public patronage ever recorded." Darling himself, who had started his career without any judicial ambition and who, indeed, preferred politics, had no doubt whatever that he ought to accept. Lack of confidence in his own abilities was never a failing of Charles Darling, and as Mr. Walker-Smith says of November 1st, 1897, "At seven minutes past twelve on that grey November morning England's greatest judicial wit was launched upon his course."

### Lectured The Press

But the new judge confounded the prophets by beginning with admirable quietness and efficiency, so that hostile criticism quickly died down. There was one setback in 1903 at the Birmingham Assizes, when Darling went out of his way to lecture the Birmingham Press on what he alleged to be their duties, and the matter flared up into an "incident". But his handling of a case was not seriously attacked in the Press again until 1919.

Mr. Walker-Smith selects for brief description some of the best-known cases which were tried before his hero. Bottomley and Crosland had one of their tilts in his court, and Steinie Morrison was sentenced by Darling for the famous murder of Leon Beron, who was found with the mysterious curved cuts on his cheeks on Clapham Common. The window-breaking by the Suffragettes, Wootton's libel case against Slevier and the "Winning Post", and the great Romney picture case were among his most celebrated trials. Lord Darling was at his best in all three of them. He was particularly good-humoured and tactful in the Wootton case, for Slevier made matters difficult for everyone by appearing on his own behalf and conducting his case with a perpetual flow of back-chat and comic asides. Darling's broad humanity kept that case in an atmosphere of good-humour just as his general culture enlivened the Romney case.

At another stage of the proceedings he remarked that Mrs. Siddons went the Oxford Circuit "before my time....' He capped Sir John Simon's "perfumes of Arabia" with "out, damned spot", quoted Goldsmith's "contrived a double debt to pay", Wordsworth's "the light that never was on sea or land", and Tennyson's "the gardener smiled at claims of long descent". It was a richly allusive, gaily epigrammatic Darling who tried this case: for entertainment value it was Darling at his very best.

**OPERATION SAVES INJURED SQUIRREL: Badly mangled by a dog, an injured squirrel was rushed to a hospital for a unique emergency operation. The patient came through safely. The photo shows the veterinary bandaging the little animal after operation.**

### Battles With Witnesses

But all Mr. Justice Darling's previous cases pale into insignificance before the libel action which Miss Maud Allan and J. T. Grein brought against Mr. Pemberton Billing in 1918. Students of social history of the period will remember the sensation which "the Black Book" and the "Forty-Seven Thousand" created. The times were wildly hysterical and the trial took place in an atmosphere that now would appear unbelievable. Darling had incessant battles with witnesses and with Pemberton Billing himself, and the whole affair could have given him nothing but anxiety and distaste. He certainly got nothing out of it except criticism and even abuse for the way in which he handled it. But Mr. Walker-Smith argues soundly when he points out that had a firmer judge committed Pemberton Billing for contempt of court, there would have been no one to conduct the defence, and the proceedings would have been suspended indefinitely. Darling may have given too much latitude, but on the whole that was better than giving too little.

Bottomley's last civil case was tried before Darling his next appearance in a Court was in the dock—and Armstrong, the arsenic poisoner, was sentenced to death by him. But, curiously enough, almost the most extraordinary, bizzare, and sensational story that was ever unfolded in Darling's Court came after he had retired from the Bench. In 1923 he resigned after more than twenty-five years of judgeship, but in the following year he returned temporarily to assist in coping with a rush of business and a shortage of judges, and almost at once was plunged into the thick of the "Mr. A." blackmail case.

### Fell Short Of Greatness

Mr. Walker-Smith has done his best for his hero, but he never quite succeeds in making him appear as big as Mr. Walker-Smith would have us believe. The Lord Chancellor, in his foreword, puts the matter in a clearer perspective when he denies Darling's right to the quality of "greatness". And Lord Hailsham is as keen in his appreciation of Darling's real qualities as he is downright in his denial of his unreal. "He was a kindly gentleman, a lover of England and of the life and pursuits of the English countryside, with a wide general culture, great industry, complete impartiality on the Bench, a dignified bearing, and a complete control both of his temper and of himself."

For Lord Darling's poetical and critical reputation it is a pity that Mr. Walker-Smith should say on one page that Darling "suggested that the person who made 'score' rhyme with 'war' himself deserved some severe punishment", and on another page shuld quote a poem of Darling's own in which he makes "scores" rhyme with "Boers". On the whole this is an excellent example of the legal biography.

## *BARRIE AND CARLYLE*

The big Barrie sale of December had a sort of epilogue in mail week when other manuscripts and relics of his, the property of Sir Ian Malcolm, Mrs. Helen Anderson, and others were also sold at Sotheby's. The manuscript of "What Every Woman Knows" was sold for £310, a fair price it was reckoned, for the times, but as one of the dealers there said, the times are particularly bad for the book market as for other markets.

There was probably more interest to-day in certain items connected with Barrie's life. Some of these were the scrolls giving Barrie the freedoms of Kirriemuir Edinburgh and Dumfries. The highest price paid for one of these was £56. In the days before the sale there were many people in the showrooms to see the items to be auctioned, and one of their chief interests was in the beechwood tea-caddy which had belonged to 'Margaret Ogilvy," Barrie's mother, and had been given to the late owner by Barrie's sister, Sarah Barrie. Its price was £8.

An entertaining relic of quite another sort of Scot will be sold at Sotheby's. This is a copy of "A Christmas Carol", given to Carlyle by Dickens and given thriftily, by Carlyle as a Christmas present to someone else only nine days later.

# THAT PUZZLING DON!

## Has Bradman Lost His Strokes?

(Mr. Neville Cardrus writes in "Manchester Guardian" in mail week:—

To-day I have seen Bradman batting against Western Australia a weak team, for the state is too far distant from the places in this country where cricket is thoroughly organised. From Perth to Sydney is nearly 3,000 miles; the next nearest city is Adelaide, 1686 miles away. Perth is a little self-contained community, 150,000 people out of the world, so to say, Once every three or four years they get a chance to watch first-class cricket when a test-match team passes by. To-day everybody has rushed from shop and office to see Bradman. When he went on the field to practise a little girl (age about ten) approached him for an autograph. Bradman waved her aside (usually he is generous with autographs, but this was not a good moment). The little girl fell back dismayed. Tears moistened her eyes. Then, to save herself from bitter grief, she stuck out her tongue at the great man, not knowing she was being watched by me. My heart melted , and I promised to get Bradman's autograph for her later on. I fulfilled my promise in the lunch interval and the little girl received the precious gift with "Thank you so much" in the best Kensington Garden English.

### An Unknown Bradman

Bradman's innings was the worst I have seen him play. I would not mention it in this message at all but for the fact that frequently during my short stay in Australia I have been told that "Don is losing his strokes."I was told in Adelaide a month ago that in an inter-State match Bradman broke three bats, not because of powerful hitting but because of faulty timing. This innings today against Western Australia's mediocre attack, was a thing of loose edges, clumsy footwork, ugly prodding, sometimes, apparently, with the oilhole. Not once could I discern in all the confusion the lineaments of the brilliant Bradman of 1930 and 1934. He seldom lifted up his bat; he several times snicked through the slips after groping in front of his forward leg. I cannot believe that Bradman is not Bradman still. Yet here was, for the time being anyhow, confirmation of the rumours which for weeks have been spreading over the continent like an evil gas, causing either dismay or violent scepticism everywhere.

### Reserves Of Skill

Yet, as I watched this ghost of Bradman reaching his hundred after all, and by doing so satisfying his unwritten contract with the crowd, I could not help saying to myself, "If a man so obviously out of form as this can score a hundred, knowing that people have travelled hundred of miles to see him at it, what a master he must be, with what reserves of skill in hand and what determination!" I refuse to believe that Bradman is to-day less than a great batsman. He will score heavily in the Test Matches. But I am certain now that there is a centre of fallibility within the machine. The old incredibly swift correspondence between eye and the nervous system is perhaps ever so slightly waning. Our bowlers should take heart. For though they may not get him out cheaply they may obtain inspiration from the sight of chinks in the armour. Besides, I doubt if Bradman will attack and demolish them from the outset, as he did in 1930. A careful Bradman, a Bradman confined by the common mortal chain of cause and effect and responsibility, a Bradman who waits for the loose ball—why, this will be a Bradman refreshing to all the eyes and spirits of all the bowlers of England! But even as I write these lines I tremble in doubt. I cannot believe (and I do not know that I want to believe) that any hurt has been done by change and decay to the wonderful mechanism of Bradman's cricket.

### Australia's Weakness

He will need to be at his best, for Australia's sake This is not a great side, merely a good one. Even the rich resources of Australian cricket have not been able to fill at once the places of Ponsford, Woodfull, and Grimmett. our bowlers, while the ball is new, will attack Brown and Fingleton knowing these men are as vulnerable as most English county batsmen. Bradcock is the best of the players fresh to England. He is watchful in defence and a master of strokes. Probably he will get into the trouble at first on slow wickets by playing at the pitch of the ball. But he will learn rapidly; he has the unmistakable touch. Hassett is a concientious postwar product; there are plenty of Hassetts in country cricket, good toilers before the Lord Barnes possesses brilliant and audacious strokes; he will become in time a match-winner and lovely to see. At present he requires some chastening from adversity. McCabe, of course, is a batsman of the highest quality In the presence of the other Australian batsman our bowlers ought to feel vast increases of stature—they are a doubtful or ordinary lot; Chipperfield; Walker; Barnett; White, Waite, McCormick, O'Reilly, and Fleetwood-Smith. It will be hard for Australia to put into the field an eleven that does not run to a rabbit-warren of a "tail."

### Erratic Bowling

The bowling will depend heavily on O'Reilly. Neither Ward nor Fleetwood-Smith is reliable. Both spin prodigiously, and both are as likely to lose a match as win a match. McCormick can achieve fearsome pace for half an hour in the manner of Gover—but faster. Waite and White are everyday bowlers, no better than any honest lad in Derbyshire, Worcestershire, or Somerset. No man in his senses would belittle any Australian cricketers before the day of action. They have the Yorkshire genius for assembling spare parts into a devastating whole. But it is nonsense to speak of this Australian team as an "invincible" or even as a "great" one. I am certain that England will get together a team not inferior on the whole—as far as technique goes. And here's the rub. Our players must attack, the batsmen especially. No more pushing and poking from behind the crease. Ward and Fleetwood-Smith must be put to the ordeal of "pitching them up" to aggressive players. The rubber is already lost if the old defensive methods are in being It will be half-won as soon as aggression is the cry. The England eleven must be forcibly and fearlessly led. Now is the opportunity for us to "recover the ashes" Such an opportunity may not occur again for years. Perhaps the best plan would be to add Hammond to the Yorkshire team and turn them loose.

Australia will not suffer from nerves or want of resolution. The players and indeed the whole Continent, are cheerful, almost cock-a hoop. At Perth to-day said to me. "Are you glad you are going home?" "Yes," I replied, "on the whole. Sorry to leave Australia and all that. And who knows what troubles are waiting for us there?" (I was referring, of course, to the situation in Europe, to Hitler and company) My Australian cheered me up with. "Oh, they may not be so bad, after all—you might find some good young 'uns; somebody's sure to come along.'

Australia is a long way from Europe, no doubt.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION OF SCOTLAND. 1938.

**A group outside the Burma pavilion at the Empire Exhibition. Included in the group are Indians, Singalese, Malayans, and Burmese.**

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

*Sold everywhere*

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras

# Journalists In Witness-Box

## Evidence In Dempsey Copyright Action

## "INTERVIEWS & ARTICLES TREATED ALIKE"

## "Case Of Importance To Journalistic Community" Says Judge

**Saying that he regarded the case AS ONE OF VERY GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE JOURNALISTIC COMMUNITY AS WELL AS TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, Mr. Justice Johnston reserved his judgment at the close of the Dempsey copyright action in the High Court in mail week.**

**Evidence that it was the practice of newspapers in all parts of England to publish interviews with boxers under a "by-line," just as in the case of written articles, was given for the defence by Mr. Frederick Stowe, an experienced Fleet Street (London) journalist.**

Addressing the Court at the close of the evidence, Mr. William Black, S.C., having referred to the "Irish Independent" as a "spiteful, blind litigant, groping about for a cause of action," said:

**"My suggestion is that the head and front of the offending of the Irish Press in this case was not that they had published a story which the plaintiffs admitted was totally different from their story, but that the Irish Press existed; that it had a big circulation; that it was an important newspaper and a competitive concern."**

"The Irish Press," Counsel added, denied that it had passed off anything for something that it was not, and denied that there had been misrepresentation or that anyone had been deceived.

Independent Newspapers, Ltd., claimed damages against the Irish Press Ltd., for alleged infringement of copyright in an article by Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight boxing champion of the world, on the Joe Louis-Tommy Farr contest for the championship.

They alleged that an article which appeared in "the Irish Press" on September 1, 1937, and which contained the words: "By Jack Dempsey—World Copyright to Irish press", was an infringement of their copyright.

They also claimed damages for alleged passing off and other relief.

Irish Press, Ltd, denied the allegations in the statement of claim.

They admitted publishing an interview with Jack Dempsey on the result of the fight, but denied that it was the same or a colourable imitation of the article by Dempsey, which appeared in the "Irish Independent" on the same date.

They also denied that Dempsey contracted with the plaintiffs not to write any articles on the contest other than the articles of which the plaintiffs claimed to be the exclusive proprietors.

### "CONCOCTION" ALLEGATION.

Mr. Maguire, for Irish Press, Ltd., continuing his opening address, said that the statement of claim delivered on October 23, was delivered on the basis that the Dempsey articles or the Dempsey story appearing in the Irish Press was concocted in the Irish Press office. The statement of claim covered that and nothing else.

Mr. Geary, Editor of the "Irish Independent", had admitted that it was not until November 10, over a fortnight or three weeks afterwards that he learned for the first time that what appeared in the Irish Press was in fact a genuine interview given by Dempsey in America.

That was the issue which was tried out in America and on which the plaintiffs had failed.

Mr. Justice Johnston: There was nothing tried out in America, Mr. Maguire.

### "NO COMPLAINT".

Mr. Maguire: Your lordship is quite right. I accept the correction, but that was the issue about which the evidence was given in America.

"But" continued Counsel, "instead of supporting the plaintiffs' contention, Mr. Dempsey admitted at once that he had given this interview; that he had given it for the Irish Press; that the interview was genuine, and that the Irish Press report was a fair and faithful reproduction of his interview."

He objected, according to the evidence, to what he called, in American phraseology, a "by-line."

It was rather hard to convey that over here, but Dempsey certainly never made any complaint to the Irish Press about that, and up to that moment he had not made any complaint to the Irish Press.

### "HEEL TAPPING."

Mr Maguire said that a last-moment attempt was now made to raise what was a side issue, never mentioned on the pleadings, namely, that what had happened was that an interview had been altered into an article.

The raising of that side issue amounted to—using not offensively, but using a technical expression wellknown in the Courts—"heel tapping" and nothing else.

### "NEVER RAISED".

Mr. Justice Johnston: The plaintiffs complain that you published an article, rightly or wrongly, which purports to be an article by Jack Dempsey, when they had announced previously they were publishing an exclusive article by Dempsey which, as a matter of fact, they did. The matters you are now dealing with are concerned more with the way in which your publication came into existence.

Mr. Maguire: Quite so.

Mr. Justice Johnston: The plaintiffs are not concerned with that matter. They say you published an article which purports to be an article by Dempsey. They were the owners of the only article that Dempsey wrote, and they complain that your publication of what they call an article and which they allege is an article is the matter they complain of, and that is all there is in the action as far as passing off is concerned

"You explain now, and, in fact, it is fairly clear now, as to how your publication came into existence. Of course, that is important and will be a matter of importance in the case, but it is not the main issue in the case." added the Judge.

Mr. Maguire: Of course not. I am merely pointing out to your lordship that this case upon which they now seek to rely was never pleaded, and was never raised, and that the proper person to raise it, if anybody could raise it, was Dempsey, but Dempsey is not here and he has never made any complaint.

### TRADE MARK ORIGIN.

Mr. Justice Johnston: Can you give me, Mr. Maguire, from any case, or from your general knowledge of the law, a good compendious definition of "passing off?" What is the principle that is represented by the words "passing-off?"

Mr. Maguire: The principle of law that is well accepted and clearly laid down in a number of cases is this: that if you pass off somebody else's goods as your own or if you pass off somebody else's trade mark as your own, you are committing an actionable wrong.

Judge: It is a comparatively modern conception.

Mr. Maguire: It is, and it is based upon modern law, which has grown up around trade marks substantially.

Judge: Yes, that was the origin of it.

Mr. Maguire: Yes. There are two fundamental things that must be established in connection with passing off. One is that the plaintiff who alleges passing off must have an exclusive right of property in the article—usually an article of merchandise—which is passed off. It must be his; it must be his own manufacture; and secondly, there must be a colourable imitation. That is running through all the cases. There must be that imitation made with the intention to deceive and deceiving somebody

Mr. Justice Johnston: The usual way in which the matter comes up is where Smith, who makes pills, comes along to the Court and says "the defendant sold my pills and, as a matter of fact, what he gave was Brown's pills. He passed off Brown's pills for my (Smith's) pills." That is a simple case, but this is nothing so tangible.

Mr. Maguire: You have the "Yorkshire Relish" case, the "Coffee" case, the "Chartreuse" case, and also the "Hot Air" case. Counsel proceeded to cite the different judgments in these passing-off cases.

### AMY JOHNSON STORY.

Mr. Justice Johnston referred to the exhibit of the "Daily Express" article, which, he said, he thought was very pertinent, indeed.

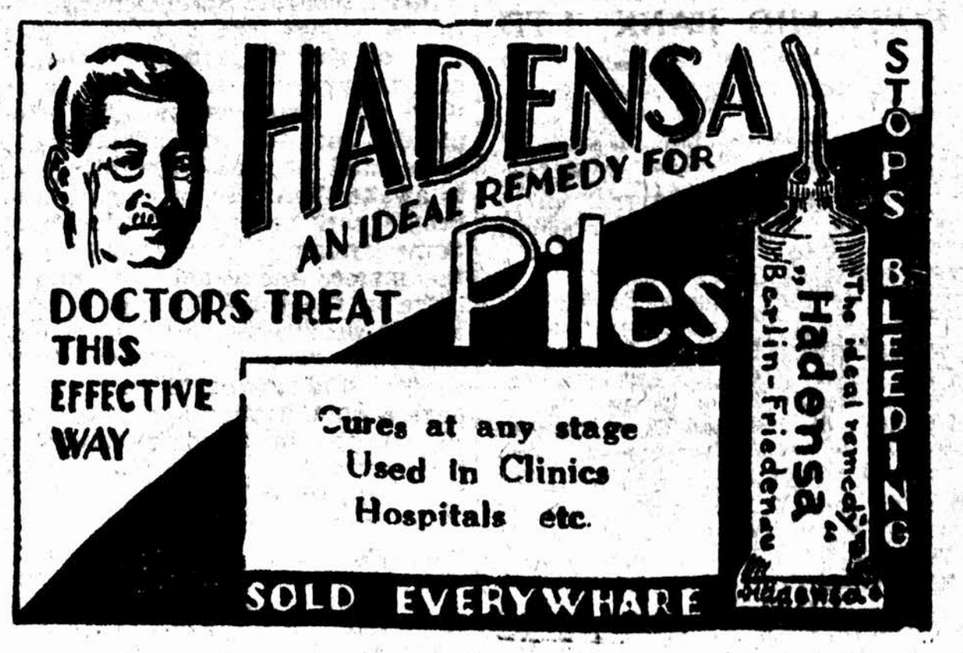
That was a case very like the present one. The "Daily Express" got an interview with Amy Johnson, but they did not publish it as an article. They published it as an interview and they set out in this article: "As told to 'Sunday Express' Correspondent."

"The gravamen and gist of the complaint of the plaintiffs in this case," said the Judge, "was that you—I don't say you did it—by a very ingenious twist, converted an interview into an article and got the benefit of the publication of an article, whereas the plaintiffs were publishing an exclusive article."

Mr Maguire: Yes, but the only person who can complain about that is Dempsey, because he had contracted to give articles to the plaintiffs, who had purchased six

*(Continued On Page 47)*

**The new French Premier, M. Daladier amdist Journalists.**



# BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

## Rural Reconstruction

REGENERATION; By Dewan Bahadur R. Subbaya Naidu, B. A. P. P. 92. Published by P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Ltd., Madras.

Reconstruction of India is a theme on which innumerable books have been written of late. But "Regeneration" is the work of a distinguished member of the Madras Provincial Civil Service, dealing with the same subject Mr. Naidu, the author ought to know his subject well because he has spent more than quarter of a century in the various parts of the Province as an administrator. He knows the Madras villages only too well and their people no less. Such an intimate study of affairs has enabled him to give us many though provoking ideas as to how best our national life could be re-modelled. For these reasons, his little book is worth perusing by the layman and the official, the patriot and the public worker.

In 1935 Mr. Naidu went to Japan for a holiday. He was amazed at the great progress made by the Japanese within the short span of half a century. He found that although the soul of Japan remained unchanged, the Japanese adopted all that was best in "modern civilisation". But how was this progress attained? The initiative came from the state itself, the answer is given. The Government, through a systematic campaign dictated to the people the process of such a progress. Only that way the rapid advancement of Japan came about, from a mediaeval state into a modern democracy with a constitutional monarch.

The amazing progress of Japan which Mr. Naidu saw in that country set him to think. If Japan could achieve such a progress, why not India? he wondered. Yes, it was high time that something was done to make India attain a higher level of progress than that she had attained so far.

Mr. Naidu is of the view that ours was a glorious civilization. He is none too critical about it. But he is not content to continue glorifying it and at the same time see that nothing is done to adapt into our lives all that is best in the Western civilization He admires Indian civilization of pre-Aryan days. With the coming of the Aryan invaders into India, caste system came into being. But he is all for speedy abolition of this system which has played much havoc in India. He suggests that the State should take a reformative attitude in this matter. This vicious institution of caste, he says, is the off-spring of the artisan guilds. Though caste is breaking its barriers now, it is incredible still. From this system emerged untouchability. All these are causes for the degeneration of the Indians to some extent. He says;

> "A feeling of arrogance due to superior birth in some cases and a feeling of helplessness due to inferior birth in many others tend to warp the imagination and kill the initiative in many deserving mind."

What are the other causes which brought about ruination of Indian life? Let Mr. Naidu answer. He says that lack of adequate facilities for communication between the towns and villages in olden days, the taboo against foreign travel, growing illiteracy, all these, too, have stood against progress.

But we ought to get out of this state of affairs. Mr. Naidu has a few suggestions to make. He is not much concerned with our town folk at all. In fact he has no observation to make about them. The real work lies amongst the rural folk, he believes. He wants a separate State Department to do village uplift work. The aim of this Department should be the uplift of the masses in as short a time as possible. He pleads for the organization of some kind of mass demonstration to awake the consciousness of the people with regard to education. Some system which would give the masses the benefit of knowledge in the three R's, say, within a few weeks' time, must be found, as it was done in Turkey. University students could be given a degree only if they spent at least six months in a village studying their condition. Ideas about public health must be spread and the children should be made to absorb them with a religious fervour. Newspapers, magazines, cinema and stage shows must influence the lives of our rural folk as aids to the speedy solution of the illiteracy problem. Further, he is also for the application of scientific farming and better marketing facilities. Batches of rural people be selected to go abroad for study with State aid.

How could all these suggestions be carried out? The State, he says, must take the lead. With that "a radical change in the present mentality of the people" is very essential. Mr. Naidu himself admits that the methods of change suggested by him in this book may "appear to be drastic and perhaps revolutionary too."

"Regeneration" is not a complete book on the subject but gives many useful ideas.

NILKAN PERUMAL.


**THE TRAVANCORE FORWARD BANK, LTD.**

KOTTAYAM: S. India
(Incorporated in Travancore)

Chairman:—
K. K. THOMAS, Esq., B.A. B.L
Retired Dist. & Sessions Judge.

FIXED DEPOSITS

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 Months | 4½% Per annum. |
| 12 Months | 5½% „ „ |
| 24 Months | 6½% „ „ |

Special Rates for sums of Rs. 5,000 and above.

SPECIAL THRIFT SCHEMES

3 YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES issued in multiples of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000, bearing interest at 7% per annum, compounded yearly.

5 YEAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES issued in multiples of Rs. 10, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 50, bearing interest at 5½% per annum compounded yearly.

Further particulars on application.

MANAGING DIRECTOR


## A Thriller Of Spanish War

**DEATH UNDER GIBRALTAR. By Bernard Newman. Published by Victor Golancz. Price Sh. 7|6 net.**

Rather a feeble "thriller." And what can one say about a "thriller" that fails to thrill? The thrills are few and far between and the story does not move rapidly to a powerful climax. In fact the action is delayed and is slow in forthcoming, partly due to the author's attempt to infuse a subtle moral here and there. One must, perhaps, look for the ultimate redemption of this insipid tale in the author's literary style. The plot lacks subtlety and although a fairly liberal number of people meet with untimely and drastic ends—often quite unnecessarily!..... no illusion of tense drama or excitement is created.

The action of the story takes place in Spain, and in Gibraltar. The author is quite at home with his surroundings which he seems to know very well. The story has a topical angle which is probably its main justification. It is woven round the Spanish civil war and a fantastic attempt planned by the younger element in the Fascist party to seize Gibraltar. As is inevitable this attempt is foiled by the author (he narrates the story in the first person singular) with the help of a somewhat over-sexed gypsy girl who seems morbidly preoccupied with his hairy chest and his (typically Anglo-Saxon!) suggestion of masculine strength.

The author is not so modest about his achievements although he constantly refutes the suggestion that he is a "hero." His fascist assumption of Anglo-Saxon superiority over the Spaniards is rather tiresome and when this sort of thing ceases to amuse it becomes just boring. Here is one extract: "If an Englishman is present at an emergency in Latin country, he generally does take charge." Why Latin country only?

Towards the end this Anglo-Saxon "honour" and "thank god I am an Englishman" business is flaunted with more gusto than is necessary.

The story ends if not on a high dramatic note, at least, on a high moral one and the foolish leader of the Spanish Fascists is convinced of the immobility, honesty and invulnerability, etc., etc., of England and the English. Arguments are propounded to show that England's present 'peaceful' policy in international politics is not really to be construed as a sign of decadence but rather of reserved strength.

England triumphs once more and the over-sexed gypsy girl, the temporary bride of the author in his meanderings, is sent back to her tribe broken-hearted at the loss of her strong, 'beeg' English lover but adequately compensated for this from the commercial standpoint. Everybody is happy, England's honour in international politics is vindicated —so I guess there is nothing else to say.

—ENVER KUREISHI.

## "JYOTIRDHAR"

This weekly was started one year back in Ahmedabad under the auspices of the Gujarat Reform Association and is edited by Mr. Ghatulal G. Dhru. During the year it has shown a remarkable and refreshing independence of thought with regard to the questions of social reform. Ahmedabad may well lay claim to being the city where the social reform movement was first inaugurated and fostered by pillars of social reformers like the late Sardar Bholanath Sarabhai and the late Sir Ramanbhai N. Nilakant and others. Mr. Ghatulal Dhru has been a thorough-going, earnest and zealous social reformer, who has more than thirty years' work of genuine social reform to his credit. The difficulty with regard to social reform is that even in papers professing this cause, conventions are to be seen at play more than independence and originality. This paper "Jyotirdhar," however, deals with question without regard to conventions or personalities and pays attention mainly to the cause of genuine social reform. It has completed one year and we wish it a long life of usefulness to the country and specially to the cause of women which it has made its own.

## APOLOGIST OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM

INDIA AND THE FAR EASTERN CONFLICT: By A. M. Sahay. Printed by Kinoshito Printing Works, Osaka, Japan.

The author of this pamphlet is an Indian who has lived in Japan for a considerable number of years. After reading through this pamphlet one is liable to get the impression that during his long stay in that country he either resolutely refused to keep his eyes and ears open, or what is more likely—saw only that facet of Japanese Imperialism which has been reserved exclusively for exhibition to the less than lesser apologists of Japanese Imperialism.

This booklet is based partly on sentiment of an excessively maudlin variety and mostly on an appalling ignorance of Japanese history—this is rather unfortunate! The author pleads for a better understanding (understanding needless to say is a euphemism!) between Japan and India and describes our overwhelming sympathy for present-day China as being based on malicious propaganda subtly disseminated by the British Press. He thinks we should rather admire the Japanese for having undermined the power of Europeans in Asia. "Destory Japan's strength" he writes, "and you will find British Imperialism in India once again reveal it true colours."

While we cannot withhold a certain amount of sneaking admiration for the sudden, meteor-like rise of Japan in spite of the obvious handicap of a mediaeval culture we cannot, however, burst into rhapsodies because the Japanese brand of imperialism has triumphed at the expense of the European brand. Imperialism is Imperialism, whether white or yellow. In India as a matter of fact, we have ceased to be proud of the exploits of this fellow Oriental race and Japanese Imperialism, to-day leaves us quite cold. Any appeal, therefore, for a better understanding between Japanese Imperialism and the Indian people must of necessity fall on deaf ears.

ENVER KUREISHI.

## RELIEF MAP OF INDIA

Mr. Khurshid Yar Baig has prepared relief maps of India as well as maps of geographical terms for the use of school students. These maps have been seen and greatly appreciated by us. They are of different sizes and are not only beautifully coloured and accurately made but are very cheap as well when compared with the prices of imported maps. They will prove very useful to the students of Primary classes in particular in the teaching of physical geography and for this reason they should be patronised by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and also by all the local bodies in charge of primary education. Mr. Baig is engaged in this work for a pretty long time and it is only recently that he has succeeded in putting them in their present form which is economically cheap and can therefore be made use of even by the poor village schools. Mr. Baig deserves every encouragement at the hands of the educational department. Persons interested in the maps may correspond with Mr. Baig who is at present staying at Hansmukh Building, Sankli Street, Bombay.

*Our Week-End Short Story*

# THE NAUCHANDI FAIR

(By AZAMI AJMERI)

There are three kinds of Khan Sahibs in India. The first, of course are the full-fledged, real Pathans of Afghanistan, sturdy and strong, terrible to look at and wild to deal with—the true sons of father mountain. We all know them and avoid them as discretion is proverbially the better part of valour. The second belong to that particular branch of humanity on whom broadly smiles the fortune or the Government-both terms having ultimately the same significance. The "'Khanhood" comes to them in the shape of titles. These titles are conferred upon them every now and then, irrespective of the nationality of the recipients. This title costs very dear to them, as always such oppressive glories do. We all pity them but usually suppress the sentiment as hypocrisy is the highest sign of culture. Yet there is a third species of the genus Khan. These are the Indian Pathans. In fact an Indian Pathan's no more a Khan sahib, in temperament, complexion character, and in descent. than an average Indian Muslim or a Hindu. But the Indian Pathans think themselves to be directly descended from the early Pathan invaders of India. And to keep up appearances, they make deilberate efforts to look extremely ferocious, walk with a swagger, keep a fat stick in hand, and threaten to lose their temper at the slightest provocation. We all hold them up to ridicule as human nature hates to suffer fools.

To this last named group belonged Mahtabkhansahib the retired military officer.

"What?" ejaculated Mahtab Khan, "You go to Nauchandi," he roared, 'impossible,' 'he gasped.

Draw a rough human sketch on a black board-provided the long beard is well parted in the middle, the comparatively small head is cleanly shaved, and the huge tummy is as round as a marble dome and bet that to be the exact photographical respresentation of the Khansahib in question, there are nine chances out of ten that you win. "Never" said the Khan again, shaking his head most vehemently and then perhaps to add more weight to his words he struck the open palm of one hand with the fist of the other

'I will never allow you to attend the fair. he said. Any one watching him from behind would have imagined that the Khan was indulging in Ji-Jitsu.

Fifteen years of military service and 50 years of celibacy had not played such a havoc with his nerves as that of a single year of married life. A year back, at the age of 50, he had committed the usual folly of changing, late in life, his state of single blessedness to that of double wretchedness. And since then he never knew what the peace of mind meant. Not that he had any real cause to worry about. But he was suffering from the same malady which catches hold of every "greedy" to marry a young and pretty girl and then, when he had done so, invariably finds himself crushing under the burden. The green-eyed demon of jealousy makes full use of his inferiority complex and sends him whirling along a scene of horrible shadows and frightful apparitions. Mahtab Khan was no exception to the rule. True to his type, he was ever on the guard. He had married a sweet bright-eyed lass of seventeen and, every now and then, made unnecessary fuss to demonstrate the anxiety with which he guarded the precious prize "No and again no," repeated the Khan Sahib for the umpteenth time. "Do you hear?"

His youthful wife who was engaged in cutting beetle-nuts with a steel nut-cutter and who had not spoken a single word during all the forceful negations of the Khan opened her mouth for the first time. "And why not, pray?" she enquired with a terrible calmness, but the operation of the nut-cutter on the nuts was considerably accelerated.

The 17 year-old wife of the 50 years old Khan Sahib was quite justified in wishing to attend the Nauchandi Fair. Was the excuse not sufficient that the Khan's age was what it was-ahem-and girl wife stood badly in need of other pleasurable diversions in the way of compensation.

"Why not," roared the Khan, "have I not read the disgusting story about the damned fair?"

Then he pulled himself up, put out his chest, and looked triumphantly at his wife. He was quite confident that of all the arguments against attending the fair the reading of the said stories was the soundest.

In spite of the calm face of the wife an average observer would have safely predicted that the storm was gradually gathering. The nut-cutter too was growing more eloquent.

The Khan, who after uttering the above piece of inductive reasoning was staring at his wife in an attitude which suggested the sign of exclamation. wagged his head again preparatory to more conversation sallies.

"Fools allow their. wives to go there," he declared.

A free flow of perspiration followed the above mentioned sentiment and he was compelled to unbutton his coat. By the way, he had dressed himself to go out when the wife had broached the subject of her going to the fair and caused him to be rooted to the spot. However, he unbuttoned his coat and his hand solwly stole towards his tummy. He patted it affectionately, perhaps the contact of the hand and the tummy would help him in guessing whether, after all his strong argumentations, his wife could still dare to think of attending the fair.

The operation of the nut-cutter suddenly stopped with a crash-as is never produced in cracking a nut. As the consequence of the crash there was a slight hole in the wall and the nut-cutter was lying at the foot of it: and the wife was looking at him like an infuriated lioness.

"Nonsense," she said indignantly. "Do you call yourself a gentleman. Are respectable ladies subjected to such mean suspicions? "In this case." she went on. "I am all the more determined to attend the fair."

"Respectable," and the Khan roared with laughter meaning thereby the absurdity of the wife's argument in comparison to his own. "Are the ladies in the stories not respectable?" he asked "Anyway," she said firmly, I am now more positive than ever to go there."

Perhaps she realized the general futility of all discussions and argumentations.

"No, you cannot go," said the Khan, putting out his chest.

"I will".

"You can't.

"I will."

"You can't. There was a decided weakening of resistance on his part, every time.

"I will—let us see who gets tired first."

This: seeing the Khan Sahib panting.

Oh, the tracherous tummy.

The Khan tried to change his tactics.

"How obstinate you are," he said in a comparatively mild tone "Your stubbornness is shocking to me."

"It is a lie. It is you who are shocking. Do you try to lay the blame at my door. You think me your slave, you do. I am fed up with your don'ts," your base suspicions, your cantankerous tantrums."

"Keep quiet," almost screamed the Khan.

"Keep quiet yourself. You talk rot. Aren't you ashamed of yourself."

"What?" thundered the Khan. Getting insolent. "I command you to hold your tongue."

"None of your howlings with me, please. Try and keep your eyes in their respective sockets. I cannot be scared like a child, either by your howlings or by your bulging out eyes".

"Wont you keep quiet you..... you ..... you..... ..."

he was actually grinding his teeth.

"Keep a civil tongue in your head and don't forget yourself," she warned him.

"Take care, take care, lest I shall be compelled to use my gun.'

"Shoot yourself with the gun, and take a sure aim at your tummy."

"The Nauchandi fair, indeed". he said irreverently.

It was obvious that the Khan was beating a dignified retreat and getting nervous was hurriedly coming to the original subject of discussion.

"Yes the Nauchandi fair where I am going." said the wife.

And who would let you go there?"

"And who would stop me from going there?"

The Khan stretched himself to his full height which was not much by the way raised both his hands above his head, shock his whole body violently and then brought the hands to the chest with a thud. The whole process meant nothing but to convey to the wife that he was the person to raise to the occasion of preventing her from attending the fair.

"My dear man," remarked the wife with withering scorn "You are unnecessarily and unsuccessfully trying to imitate a street jugglar."

The thrust went home. He flinched and was rendered absolutely speechless. He was actually smarting under the blow. His eyes narrowed, his face twisted his beard bristled and he attempted several times to speak, but his mouth steadfastly refused to open. He tried hard, through various distortions and contortions, to regain his composure, in order to hide from the "opponent" the fact of his being completely vanquished. But the poor Khan who was reduced by half by this time, failed. He was madly in love with his young and lovely wife, and like all other elderly husbands wanted to bully her into submission. This was not to be. No doubt, she was his wife by all the laws of the land, but to make her submissive was totally a different problem. The very difference in their ages was a hindrance. for a young girl can never respond to an old man's love nor she could bend to a weaker will. His place, therefore, is naturally nowhere, but among the henpecked. It has always been the case it will always be the case.

The shrewd wife saw her moment and struck again while the iron was hot.

"And wait till I repair next time to my mother's house. Then you will see what happens."

Horrors. The Khan looked as if he was struck by lightning. The ground seemed to slip from under his feet and he swayed. It was, in fact, that cruel last straw which breaks the camel's back. He was in perpetual dread of his wife's people and roaring lion, as he was, he always took care to prove himself a meek lamb in their presence. He had so many times indirectly given his mother-in-law to understand that he was just like a helpless babe and, if opportunity arose he looked upon her as his protector against the high-handedness of the wife. And now if the wife really carries out her threat-he shuddered-and poisons her mind and of the other members of the family and they decided to punish him by not allowing his wife to return to him-he was sure he will die of a broken heart.

The wife observed the effect of her words and went on. "Yes, Sir. If they get ever so little an inkling of your ignominous behaviour, your mean and vulgar insinuations, you will have to learn a pretty hard lesson, my lord."

"Well.....well.....well..... "stammered the Khan, "Why should anybody know about our quarrel?" It is our private affair. isn't it my dear?"

"Don't call me your dear" she retorted. "I am not." "If I bring to my mother's knowledge all the things you told me, she will never allow me to pass a single minute in this house with you."

The Khan shuddered and cursed himself inwardly for carrying the matter so far. Now how to bring it back, was the question. "Come," he said coaxingly, "Why should you bother your dear mother with such trifings?"

"But is it trifling?"

"Then....."

"No, you are worrying me to death."

"But....."

"Not a word, please. I have made up my mind to tell everything to my mother"

"But what did I say after all?" wailed the poor Khan.

"Yes now you will deny."

"I only asked you not to go to Nauchandi."

"Was that all?" she said. "Aren't you ashamed of taking refuge in lies. And, I say, even if you said only that, how dare you do it? Your attempt to belittle it, is adding insult to injury. You have brutally hurt my feelings. You have said things which are quite alien to my ears. You have made insinuations which no gentleman would make against his wife."

And the missis fell a-crying.

The Khan made a dash with the amazing alacrity of a youth of 20 and taking his wife in his arms tried to console her.

"My dear," he said, panting, "Don't cry.'"

He wanted to say something more, but the tummy was exacting its "tribute" for the present.

The flow of the tears was terribly increased.

"I never meant what I said," he cooed, presently, "I was only trying to be humorous." The invariable excuse of a wife-stricken hubby. This, by the way led (the both premises already supplied by himself) to the safe logical conclusion that he was a fool.

The tears stopped not.

"Come, come,'" he pleaded again "stop it. That is a good girl."

The flood of tears showed no sign of abatement.

"Look here.'" said the Khan. "You may go to the fair. Now then." The tears were being dried up

Encouraged by this the Khan, forgetting clean 30 years out of his age, began to jump and dance with the accompaniment of a funny song, very absurdly sung, in order to make his wife laugh.

For full two minutes the waves of ether were violently disturbed by both the above mentioned fine arts.

The Khan was trying to make his wife laugh.

The wife raised her pretty head,

NOTE—This well-known fair is held annually at Meerut and is attended by thousands of people, from all parts of India. It had been the scene of many a romantic escapade in the past and still serves the purpose of a good rendezevous for young lovers to meet.

(Continued On Page 53)

# A Page For Women

## SIFTING THE IDEAL

The whole of mankind to-day is faced with the problem of adjusting itself to beliefs, ideals, modes and inventions that have been thrust upon it by the modern civilization. Out of all this tumult of conflicting ideas, the Indian woman has to sift out the best and model her goal. So far she has followed her Western sisters' example and has not gone far wrong. The non-co-operation movement has given her the lucky chance of breaking her shackles with one stroke and has released the subterranean forces that have been seething in her for so long. How is she going to direct this newly released force? She can no longer adopt the ideal of the West for it is very doubtful to-day what exactly their ideal is. The Government of the different Western countries seem to have decided what they want their women to be and have imposed an ideal on them. We hear that Hitler is driving women out of their careers to make room for unemployed men and stop what is termed an unfair competition. We hear of Mussolini offering prizes to the woman with the largest family and applauding her as an exemplary woman who helps to build a nation! Then some wise doctors have begun shaking their heads in doubt about the consequences of birth-control. We also hear them proclaim about the effects of strenuous out-door life on the constitution of women. The psychologist would have their say about stifling maternal instincts which turns healthy women into nervous wrecks. Our own men hold up their hands in horror at what they see as the model of emancipated womanhood in their daily run of life and would repeatedly put before us the ancient ideal of Hindu womanhood that figures in our literature and history—the ever-sacrificing and the ever-weeping mother who is only appreciated after her death and left to hear the most unpleasant burdens during her life. Here are all the conflicting opinions, some results of deep-laid prejudice and others the outcome of honest experience after the experiment. The Indian woman is in the lucky position of having to make her choice without repeating the mistakes.

### POSITION OF GLORIFIED SLAVERY

In the name of economic progress there is an increasing tendency in the West to drive women to her original position of glorified slavery. Therefore whatever ideal our Indian woman chooses let her remember that if the only way she can be adequately clothed, fed, and admired is by turning her into a slave, she will only be marching backwards. Such economic progress is mere delusion and time will soon prove it for us in the example of Germany.

## *LETTER TO KAMALA*

Dear Kamala,

I want to thank you very much indeed for the lovely week, I spent with you at Bangalore. I would have succumbed to the temptation of staying on but for the fact that I was about to embark in my first job.

I have been so engrossed in my studies for all these years that I had no chance of getting a glimpse of the side of life I have just seen. It was the most exhilarating week for me. I had a vague knowledge at the back of my head that people in the West play as hard as they work and that is the secret of their good constitutions and ever fresh minds but I saw it happening for the first time when I was with you. It was, as it were, a stuffy room and lovely, fresh cool window had been opened into a stuffy room and lovely, fres, cool and fragrant air was let in all at once! Now I shall know what tonic to prescribe for the young care-worn stifled girls who come to me for advice. But we shall need some clubs which are within the reach of all before they can carry out my advice!

I still can't forget your lovely blue georgette saree with the silver border and the well-fitting silver blouse with the crystal beads. It is an exquisite shade and the whole "ensemble" is just perfect. You must spare me a cutting so that I can dye my white one the same shade. The rest of the outfit will have to wait till I draw my first month's salary! Sounds a frivolous chatter for the woman of my profession, doesn't it? Thank God the days have long passed when a woman was expected to give up her femininity when she took up a profession and merely ape a man. I am sorry for those poor creatures who used to turn themselves into beings who could neither be termed men nor women in their zeal to prove that they were men's equals. But I mustn't forget the gratitude we owe them for opening the paths for us! It is very well to follow once some one has lead the way and even improve upon it as you go along but it is not all who can give the right lead.

* * *

A sudden desire for gardening has seized me and I want to make it my hobby if I can find a house with ever such a little space in front of it that I can turn into a garden. I expressed this wish to a friend and he wasn't a bit encouraging. He told me instead, of the most modern and perfectly equipped flats that can be had no-a-days, where one's heating, cooling cooking and freezing can all be done by pressing various buttons. An acme of comfort he called it. Very wonderful dwelling places no doubt but how can that satisfy one longing for gardening is more than I can tell. I think I will do without some of these modern comforts and concentrate on looking for a house with a garden.

Yours,
NALINI.

## Do You Know That,

1. When you rub an amber head on a dry cloth it picks up bits of paper, crumbs or feather because it has become charged with electricity?

2. When combing the dogs hair both the hair and the comb become charged with electricity? Prove it by passing the comb over its back after the combing and you will see that the hair will stand up as though trying to reach the comb

3. When your silk petticoat looks as if it is blown out and crackles when you pass your hand over it to press it down it is charged with electricity. This only happens when the air is dry and frosty.

4. The crackle that you hear when you comb your hair on a dry cold day is due to electricity with which your hair has become charged. If it is dark you might even see tiny blue sparks coming out.

## Eat Your Way To Fellowship

While most countries of the world to-day are clamouring for Internationalism, we, in India have not yet learnt to sit at meals with our sisters and brothers of other countries or even of other communities. Different customs in service and the variety of tastes in food have kept us apart from this most simple and enjoyable social intercourse. The only place where we see Indians of all communities intermingling at meals is among the official class in their clubs, or professional men at dinners of their respective associations, but in an average Indian home it is rarely done.

If a member of another community has to be entertained, the household is generally in a state of commotion trying to meet all that they think is expected of them, for there is hardly any race to beat the Indian in hospitality! But often a good deal of money and effort is wasted to achieve a very small result. The guest feels uncomfortable at the amount of trouble he has caused and goes away feeling as much a stranger as before, although full of praises for the lavish hospitality.

There is no need to change the regular mode of service for the guest, so long as the food is good the way it is served is clean, pleasant, and appetising, the conversation entertaining, and the general atmosphere happy and genial. This will make the guest feel at home and the desire to cultivate friendship will be aroused.

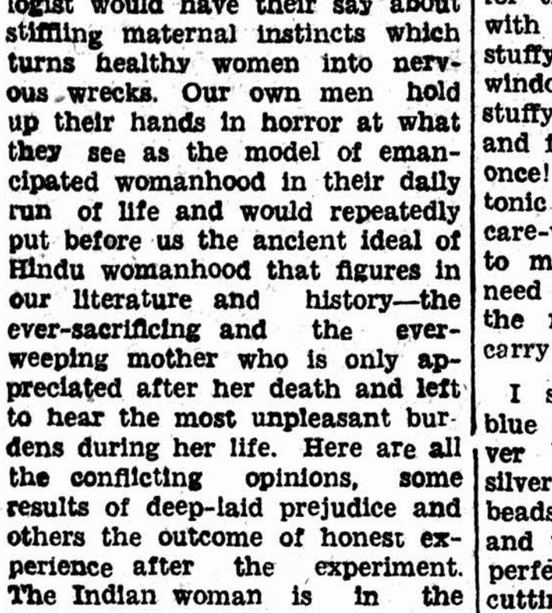
As Indians we are very conservative in our tastes of food. The famous Mohamedan "Pilau," and the Hindu rice dish of "Khitchree" have found places in English and French cooking books; but how many Hindus eat "Pilau", and how many Mohamedans include "Khitchree" in menus? If tried, some of the dishes of different communities could be adjusted to suit individual tastes, and the problem of inter-communal meals would not be difficult with such a large variety to choose from. This form of social mingling brings us closer to one another, seals friendships, and promotes good will.

## *NOVEL IDEAS IN VEGETARIAN COOKERY*

### Lentil (Dal) Roast

1-1|2 cups of lentil (dal)
1 cup bread crumbs
1 cup ground walnuts

*(Continued On Page 45)*



**Try Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream as I did—**

*and you will see your skin become softer and lovelier every day*

Your first jar of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream will be a revelation. No cream you have ever used will cleanse your skin so thoroughly... will penetrate into your pores so deeply... will remove every trace of grime and make-up so quickly. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream will leave your skin so clear, soft, and youthful that you will never again be without it. Start using Perfect Cold Cream... and watch your complexion grow lovelier every day.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

## An Illusion Ended

The Second Scout Round Table Conference met at Allahabad on April 1938. It will be remembered that the General Headquarters of the Baden-Powell Association in Delhi had demanded the inclusion of the word 'King-Emperor' in the body of the pledge, and the separation of the Boy Scout and the Girl Guides Movements. But at the Subjects Committee meeting held in Delhi during the last month the Nawab of Chhatari, the Chief Commissioner for India, and Mr. Thaddaeus, the General Secretary, declared that the decision was not final. In spite of this, the national associations in India were fully aware that it would be impossible to reach unity with an association which did not at all agree to be sincere in the desire for nationalisation. After carefully analysing the cumulative evidence as gathered from the utterances of the representatives of the Baden-Powell Associations, it was clear that their main desire was to continue the scout movement for the purpose of exploiting the youth of the country to serve Imperialist ends. During the previous conferences it was evident that the title-holders and Government officials who were the nominees of the Viceroy and the Governors and who attended the Conference as so called representatives of thousands of Indian boys and girls had not even caught a breath of the meaning and spirit of nationalism. They seemed only to be anxious to escape the terrible public wrath that had descended upon their heads since the day Lord Baden-Powell had thought fit to challenge the honour of India's youth and stamp them as unhealthy and unworthy of trust." Besides the Nawab of Chhatari were present Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Douglous Young, Chief Justice of the Punjab, Mr. G. A. Small, D.P.I. of Assam, Major R. M. Lindsley and a host of representatives of petty Indian States.

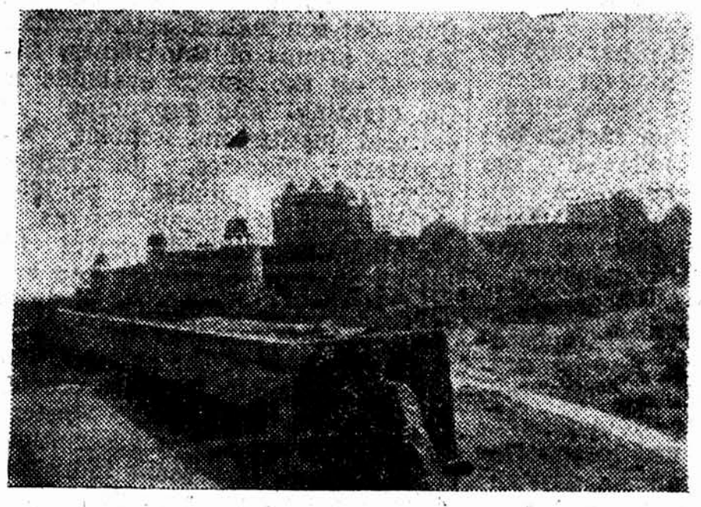
Amongst the Nationalist elements of the Baden-Powell Associations were Dr. Natu and Mr. Char from Bombay, Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath from Madras and Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji from Sind.

The Seva Samiti Scouts were represented by Pandit Kunzru, Pandit Bajpai, Sardar Amar Singh, M.L.A., Dr. George da Silva, Rev. Ferger and a number of others from all the provinces of India. The Indian National Scout Association was represented by Dr. B. H. Mehta, Mr. S. M. Desai, P. A. Mhatre and P. R. Rao.

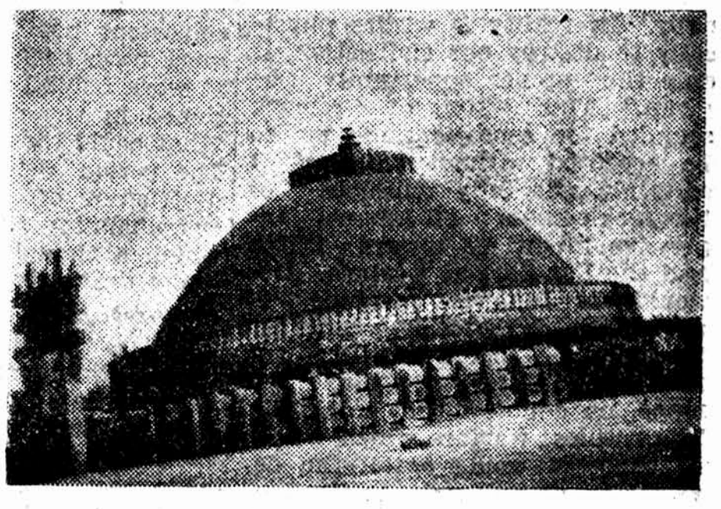
The Conference was opened by the singing of 'Vande Mataram' and national songs.

## Kunzru's Speech

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru made a long speech tracing the history of the Unity Conference and the contribution of each association towards that unity. In the speech, Pandit Kunzru referred to the insult of Lord Baden-Powell and the reaction prevailing in the B.P. Association resulting in a situation which demanded immediate change. He most accurately detailed how the mass of public opinion was against the B. P. movement, and how the hostility had grown into open indignation, demanding a most radical change and the overhauling of the entire



History through Scouting: The Delhi Fort.



The Sanchi Tope.

structure of the scout movement. He declared how the Seva Samiti was prepared to respond fully to this public demand and how the institution was prepared to surrender its name and all in the cause of unity. He finally referred to the vexed question of the Promise and pointed out how public opinion was demanding a change, a change which was demanded not only in this country but had been carried out in many other parts of the world.

Pandit Kunzru was followed by the Nawab of Chhatari who made a rather irrelevant speech pleading that the scout movement should be non-political, non-communal and open to children of all shades of opinion. He made a number of minor complaints for the recording of his speech in press, but did not give any expression to a desire for unity.

## New Constitution

Pandit Kunzru then asked the conference to consider point by point the constitution which had been drawn up for an All-India Association by the Subjects-Committee appointed by the last Round Table Conference. At this stage Dr. B. H. Mehta on behalf of the Indian National Scout Association declared that it would serve no useful purpose to discuss this constitution. It would serve no useful purpose to waste the time of the conference, if no agreement was reached on the question of the Promise. In that case the conference would better end as early as possible, so that those who desire to carry forward the nationalisation of the movement may proceed to do so immediately. He did not feel that unity was near and there was not the least chance of the national associations compromising in any way with their principles. He therefore asked for a priority to discuss the question of the Promise. This was unanimously agreed by the House.

## Sapru's Apologia

Major Lindsley inquired why it was desired to drop the word 'King-Emperor' from the body of the pledge. Dr. Mehta replied that he would answer the question, but he would in return ask why the B. P. Association desired that Indian children should pledge loyalty to the King-Emperor. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru then got up and made emotional speech declaring his adamant resolve to retain the word 'King-Emperor'. He declared that because of the existing situation since the day of his birth, he could not but pledge loyalty to the King-Emperor. According to him, there were only two ways in which the 'fact' of the King-Emperor can be removed, either by removing oneself completely from the Indian soil, or by a successful rebellion. Dealing with the word 'State' he said that no body had so far defined the word, and no body was likely to do so in the future. Pandit Kunzru interrupted and asked if anyone had so far defined God! Sir Tej Bahadur referred to some associations that had substituted the word 'Crown' for the word 'King' and declared this word to be far worse than the word 'King-Emperor.' Whilst the 'King' referred to a personal loyalty, the use of the word 'Crown' added a number of loyalties which would add to the burden of the children. Sir Tej Bahadur was cheered by Sir Douglous Young and his colleagues.

A number of speakers from the Seva Samiti criticised Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and one speaker went on to say that Sir Tej was indulging in his favourite hobby, and questions of this nature could not be solved by the strange deliberations of constitutional authorities.

## The Pledge

Dr. Mehta of the Indian National Scout Association said that he would reply as to why he desired not to retain the word 'King-Emperor' in the body of the pledge. He said that during the First Round Table Conference not a single representative of the B. P. Associations had put forward a valid plea for the retention of the word 'King-Emperor.' On the other hand, everyone was trying to find a way to escape the use of this term, and nobody was more anxious to do so than the Nawab of Chhatari who had vociferously cheered when the compromise formula was unanimously accepted. However on that very day, Dr. Mehta had dealt in full detail why the word 'King-Emperor' was not acceptable to the Indian public He therefore wondered how the Headquarters Council now complained of complete ignorance, when the Nawab of Chhatari was present at the conference to understand the arguments. Dr. Mehta said that the first reason why the word 'King-Emperor' was not acceptable was that public opinion was against it and scouts were not willing to join the movement, if the word was included. The masses of the world are not swayed by arguments, but they are ruled by sentiments. And if there was a sentiment against the use of the word 'King-Emperor', it was the legacy of 150 years of British rule.

## Against Nationalism

Secondly the scout movement was meant for training of youths to become good citizens of the future. To-day the vast majority of the nation had declared for complete independence according to the resolutions of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. Under the circumstances it will become the duty of the National Scout Movement to train the youth for complete independence. At this stage Sir Tej Bahadur interrupted saying that in this case the situation was clear, and they could not join together.

Dr. Mehta replied that if this was not accepted, they would not join also. The use of the term 'King-Emperor' was to make the Indian boy pledge loyalty to Imperialism, but this was against the principle of pure nationalism and "we shall not agree to any pledge of loyalty to any word which is symbolic of imperialism." The youths of India in the Scout Movement were brought up to be allies of British Imperialism, and they were easy victim, as at their young age, they were unable to understand the meaning of such terms.

After this explanation, a large number of representatives of the Indian States got up and repeated a kind of set formula demanding that the words 'King-Emperor' and 'Maharaja' should both be included in the body of the Pledge. There were peals of laughter, as these helpless representatives one by one repeated the same words. Shouts of 'hear hear', 'his master's voice' 'ditto ditto', were repeated by several members as each 'State' representative made a statement. The representatives of the B. P. Associations of the N.W.F.P. and Assam also declared their inability to give up the word 'King-Emperor'.

## Public Opinion Against It

Dr. Natu on behalf of the now disaffiliated Bombay Boy Scouts Association gave a very graphic description of the difficulties of his Association in Bombay. He said that the Scout Movement had withstood two Civil Disobedience movements, but it is now unable to stand the mass of public opinion which has risen against them. He complained that boys and officers were leaving them in large

(Continued On Page 42)

# IS IT WAR ON CULTURE?

# Why Japanese Bombard Chinese 'Varsities

I must begin with an apology. I have been unjust to my Chinese friends on one particular issue When, during these past years in Peiping and elsewhere, we heatedly argued about Japan's attitude toward China's cultural life, I often encountered views like this: "The Japanese government respects China's culture only externally. In reality it wishes physically to destroy our civilization, if only the proper opportunity be given." This kind of remark sounded too sensational to me to be accepted without reserve. I certainly was fully conscious of the recklessness of Japan's aggressive intentions toward China and the Far East as a whole. But would the Japanese machine of aggression deliberately demolish the cultural, together with the military, possitions of China? Damage, no doubt, they might do. The ruthless warfare which was to be expected would entail the devastation of cultural institutions and values on no small scale. But intentional and systematic destruction of China's cultural life as such? Would not the Japanese government need some kind of Chinese intelligentsia after an assumed conquest, some kind of Chinese civilization, if only for the realization of Japan's own colonial plans?

I did not become completely convinced until I had left the Far East shortly after the outbreak of the war. Then what the eloquence of my Chinese friends had failed to do, Japan's actions achieved quickly and thoroughly. The events of the past few months and a comparative study of Japan's colonial educational policy have compelled me to rectify completely my previous conception, writes K. A. Wittfogel in "Asia."

The destruction of Nankai University at Tientsin was the first step. When I passed through Tientsin on July 21, I found Japanese troops and policemen in complete control of one side of the Nankai area, where the Japanese Concession is located, while the opposite side was under the care of special troops, who guarded the Japanese airdrome established there. No Chinese soldier was visible around the campus, nor was the place crowded with students. During the hot vacation months only a handful of lonely youngsters had stayed on, because their homes were too far away for a temporary visit. Perfect peace prevailed in the shadowy alleys and along the lotus ponds.

## *Bombardment Of Universities*

A week later, on July 29, Nankai University was subjected to two systematic aerial bombardments. The result was the almost complete destruction of the university. The few surviving buildings and the Nankai Middle School were taken care of during the next twenty-four hours by a new set of bombers and by a detachment of cavalrymen, who completed by kerosene what the incendiary bombs had failed to do. In less than forty-eight hours, one of the outstanding center of modern Chinese scientific life was destroyed to the last brick.

The outburst of indignation which followed, caused the Japanese authorities to try to give a kind of justification for their action. According to them, Nankai had to be destroyed because it constituted a center of anti-Japanese sentiment and activity. But the university students were on vacation, and their alma mater lay still and almost deserted. And even if some single-handed Chinese soldiers did take advantage of the deserted campus to fire on Japanese as the latter charge, Japanese soldiers practically surrounded the campus. It would have been much easier and very much more reasonable merely to search and occupy the university, instead of attacking an igniting it from the air and from the ground.

In whatever light one considers the statement issued by the Japanese military, it seems neither consistent nor plausible. There must have been still other factors at work behind the motives mentioned in the official declarations. What could these other factors be? The period which followed the destruction of Nankai offers an overwhelming array of facts, from which a thoughtful observer can easily draw his own conclusions.

## *Devastation*

In less than half a year, according to statements of leading Chinese educators, more than one hundred and thirty Chinese educational and cultural institutions have been completely or partially destroyed by Japanese aerial bombardments and artillery fire. The list of casualties includes large, well-known establishments like the National Central University (Nanking), the Tung Chi and the Fu Tan universities (Shanghai), the American-supported University of Shanghai, the Hopeh Medical and Agricultural Colleges (Paoting), the Kiangsi Medical College and the Rural Normal School (Nanchang) the Hopeh College of Commerce and Law, the Hopeh College of Technology (Tientsin), the Sun Yat-sen University (Canton). A gale of devastation swept China's young cultural institutions, a gale which left in its wake the debris of looted dormitories, of smoking lecture hall, gymnasiums and laboratories, and the corpses of male and female students killed on the spot.

The demolition of educational centres would be barbaric under any circumstances, but it is particularly sad when the country attacked is just putting its greatest efforts into the reconstruction of its cultural life. And this is the case in China. After a long development of its educational system, which was shaped by the specific character of its old "oriental" civilization, China began but a few decades ago to remodel its cultural structure on a more comprehensive, modern scale. The new basis, like the old one, preserves certain definite social limits, which may be discussed on another occasion. But within these limits the efforts taken have been extraordinarily vigorous and quite effective.

## *Cultural Centre As Targets*

Intellectual life in a peculiar form was one of the great assets of China's old civilization. Therefore even under the pressure of a very adverse situation, which Dr. Sun Yat-sen called semicolonial, leading groups of the country invested all the money available in the creating and expanding of cultural institutions, schools, laboratories, libraries, universities. Ch'ing Hua, founded in 1908, quickly gained a reputation as a training and research centre for highly qualified physicists and engineers. Its philosophical department became famous far beyond the boundaries of the country. The Nankai Economic Institute provided China as well as the Western World with excellent descriptions of the country's present industrial development, whereas the Central University and Nanking University produced a great number of very instructive surveys and monographs on contemporary rural conditions. The National University of Peking gained fame as the starting point of China's "renaissance"; it has recently made remarkable achievements in the field of Chinese social and economic history. The Sun Yat-sen University of Canton, sponsored by the Father of the Chinese Republic himself, has been successful in many fields. Besides its work on social development, its educational plans and activities impressed me especially. Everywhere— I have picked out at random only a few high spots, with which I happened to become acquainted personally— everywhere China saw promising youth and an enthusiastic beginning. And just this youthful beginning has been ruthlessly attacked by Japan's military machine. When Nippon's soldiers looted Ch'ing Hua's fine laboratories, when they transformed the National University of Peking into barracks, when they erased Nankai University, demolished the Central University, bombed the beautiful Sun Yat-sen University and put an end to the scientific activities of all these spots, when they used as targets other cultural centers like the Municipial Library of Greater Shanghai, the Public Health Laboratory of the National Health Association and innumerable primary and middle schools, and when they searched bookstores and houses for textbooks and historical writings and ostentatiously burned many of them—they do more than just nip in the bud some of the most hopeful expressions of China's new cultural life. At the same time they succeeded in convincing even the most reluctant nonpartisan observers of the willful character of Japan's warfare against China's higher civilization as such.

No doubt there exists a huge amount of purely militarist intoxication in Japan's present attitude; certain ruling groups of Nippon have preserved more of its traditional feudal brutality than almost any similar group elsewhere except the Prussian Junkers and the former Czarist aristocracy. The mentality of this feudal group moved Viscount Okabe to declare in a recent speech, which was broadcast all over Japan: "Culture is war" (Cultural Nippon, December, 1937). This mentality inspired the Managing Director of the Central Federation of Nippon Culture to state in his radio address of October 5: "The Chinese of to-day are like insane patients badly possessed by some evil spirit. And in order to get them well rid of the devil, it is only inevitable to resort to a drastic treatment, by giving them a heavy beating, with the merciful intention of curing the possessed patients."

But disgusting as this attitude looks—and is—it explains only some aspects of Japan's destructive activities in China. The substance behind this attitude has to be explained from a much more comprehensive point of view. Prince Tadashige Shimadzu frankly disclosed the real background of the problem by saying: "Either Japan lives, or China lives; this is the situation which Sino-Japanese relations face if Chiang continues to rule in Nanking." "We have no territorial ambitions in China. . . But should a certain Chiang Kai-shek, or a Mao Tse-tung, or a Li Tsung-jen decide purposely to misconstrue this sincere and pure attitude of Japan and try to make a scapegoat of her in order to be able to continue selfish exploitation of the innocent Chinese masses, we shall wash our hands of the creation of one Manchoukuo after another." In this remarkable statement the political aim behind Japan's merciful beating is stated unmistakably. If China does not submit voluntarily, she will be compelled to go the way of Manchoukuo. Viewed in this light the question of China's future civilization takes a new new turn

## *History Repeats*

What has Japan's cultural policy been in that recently acquired model colony, Manchoukuo? Before the Japanese occupation Manchuria's government was on the way to build up a modern system of education. Indeed, from the establishment of the Chinese Republic in 1912 up to 1931, the three provinces of Manchuria had established, according to Japanese statistics, about 14,406 schools of lower and higher grades, with 942,550 students, in addition to the Northeastern University. When the Japanese concentrated their "energies" upon Manchuria's civilization, many schools were closed down and the curve of education fell heavily. Even now, after several years of "pacification," the number of schools and students is still below the level of 1929. The last Report on Progress in Manchuria gives a total of 13,282 schools with 874,169 students. The

*(Continued On Page 16)*

## *"THE FOOLISH BULL"— AN AESOP FABLE*

Walker in The South Wales Echo.

**"Once upon a time two bulls had a dispute. Instead of acting sensibly and settling their quarrel by arbitration, they elected to fight. When they had eventually beaten each other to their knees and become utterly exhausted, two wolves who had been watching from a distance fell upon the helpless bulls and devoured them. Moral: The quarrels of friends are foes' opportunities."**

# CAMERA CONVICTS

## Photography Helps Modern Scientific Sleuths To 'Get Their Men'

Dusk was closing down on a midwestern city when a black roadster rolled to a stop on a deserted side street. A man wearing a slouch hat stepped out, looked up and down the street, and then slipped to the rear of a neighbouring store. In one hand he carried a small box wrapped in newspapers. A moment later, he returned and drove hurriedly away.

Thirty minutes passed. Then, like a clap of thunder magnified a thousand times, a blast shook the business district. The end of the store was blown to kindling. Windows for a block around shattered into fragments. The box had held a time bomb filled with high explosives. Fortunately, the intended victim had stepped to the front of his store and escaped without a scratch.

All night long, detectives combed the ruins looking for clues They photographed the debris. They made casts of footprints found back of the store. They recorded the marks left by tyres on the street. Most important of all, they retrieved fragments of the box which had held the bomb. One piece contained a finger hold characteristic of chalk boxes used in public schools This was a valuable clue. But it was another fragment which provided the astonishing piece of evidence that solved the crime.

### Under Magnifying Class

Under a magnifying glass, one of the detectives noticed what appeared to be faint printing on the piece of wood. He hurried to the photographic laboratory at police headquarters. Here, the expert in charge of the crime-fightng cameeras slipped a filter over his lens, adjusted photoflood lamps to throw a strong side lighting on the wood, and snapped the picture.

Detectives crowded around him as he lifted the dripping negative from the developing bath. On it, faint but legible, was printing from a newspaper. The explosion had forced the wood against the paper so violently that an impression of the printing was left on the box fragment. It proved to be part of an item published in a paper in a neighbouring city only twelve hours before the blast. This clew led directly to a known enemy of the storekeeper, a school janitor in that city Confronted by detectives, he confessed, his crime, writes Grover I Mueller in in "Popular Science monthly".

This amazing instance is but one of many in which photography has played a leading role in solving major crimes. The scientific sleuth of to-day is depending more and more upon the round, gleaming eye of the camera to search out hidden clews. He has gone photographic, and is using everything from huge colour-movie outfits to miniature cameras, from highly magnified enlargements to candid snapshots, to trail and convict his man.

### Camera Solves Puzzle

Only a few days ago, in New York City, a camera which "saw" something invisible to human eyes led to the conviction of a murderer. A week before, radio cars had raced to an outlying tavern in response to an emergency call. They found a man stabbed to death. The assailant had made his escape. When a suspect was being questioned at police headquarters, a week later, the photographer who had just "mugged" him noticed a peculiar thing about the picture. The faint outlines of a stain appeared on the freshly laundered shirt the man was wearing. Questioned about it, the suspect became confused, gave conflicting statements, and finally broke down. During the struggle with the victim, his shirt had been stained with blood. It had been washed out but the faint, remaining discolouration, unnoticed by the eye, had been recorded by the supersensitive panchromatic film in the camera.

In another instance, the same type of film revealed an overlooked bloodstain on a carpet. In examining a room where a murder was thought to have been committed, detectives shot pictures from different angles for later reference. When they studied the developed films, they discovered the outlines of the stain. Although the carpet had been washed carefully, the discolouration was apparent to the camera.

### Boon To Crime-Fighters

Such films, sensitive to red as well as to other colours, are a boon to the crime fighters. Old types of film were "colour-blind" to red. Recently, a new type photographic emulsion, said to be four times as fast as that used on previous films, has been made available to photographers. With such films and the fast lenses now available, a detective can take pictures which are fully exposed, and yet stop all action even on dark or rainy days or in comparatively dim interiors. It adds greatly to his chances of getting his man—on film.

The latest colour films are also playing a part in convicting the guilty. Not long ago, a jury was sitting on a case in which a child had been beaten atrociously. Conviction was quick after coloured movies were admitted to the evidence. They revealed the discoloured flesh where the little girl had been struck again and again.

But the camera is as quick to free the innocent as it is to convict the guilty. Take one striking instance reported from a western state.

A woman was on trial for the murder of her husband. Her story was that he came home drunk and threatened her with a revolver. During the struggle on the front lawn, the swore, the gun went off accidentally and he was killed. The district attorney, however, maintained that she shot him as he came up the walk, firing from inside the house through a screen door. The whole case hinged on proving or disproving this latter statement.

The trial reached its climax when defence attorneys handed the jury a sheaf of photographs. Each was the picture of a bullet. All except one had criss-crossing marks in the lead. Time after time, the bullets had been fired through screens into oak boards. In spite of the fact that the wood is far harder than a human body, the recovered bullets always retained the imprint of the wire mesh. Yet, the photograph of the fatal bullet showed no such markings. The camera, more clearly than hours of talking, proved that the lead which killed the victim could not have been fired through the screen door. The case for the prosecution collapsed; the woman was given her freedom.

### Traps Racketeers

The whole science of forensic ballistics, or tracing bullets to the guns that fired them, is based

*(Continued On Page 42)*

Exhibition dances at the Fellowship School.

Girls of the Fellowship School performing the 'Garba' dance at the Annual Gathering, when Premier Kher presided.

FREE!

This IMPORTANT GUIDE to SUCCESSFUL ENGINEERING CAREERS

After months of intensive effort and research, we are pleased to announce that the 1938 edition of our Prospectus, "ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES," is now out of the publishers' hands and ready for free distribution.

Containing 250 pages of practical guidance, this Prospectus is, beyond argument, the finest and most complete handbook on Successful Careers ever compiled. It is a book that should be on the bookshelf of every person interested in success, whatever his age, position, or experience.

The Prospectus contains, among other intensely interesting matter details of A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.A.E., A.M.I.W.T., A.M.I.R.E., Government Service and other important Examinations; outlines postal courses of all branches of CIVIL, MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, AUTOMOBILE, RADIO, TELEVISION AND AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING, BUILDING, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, etc., and explains the unique advantages of our Employment Department.

POST THIS COUPON NOW

Or, if you prefer write a letter or a postcard.

WE DEFINITELY GUARANTEE "NO PASS—NO FEE"

If you want to earn bigger pay, you must read "ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES." In your own interest we advise you to send for your copy of this enlightening guide to well paid posts, NOW. There is no cost or obligation of any kind.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY
72, Coronation Building, Gunbow Street, Fort. ..... BOMBAY

CUT HERE

*Please send me, free and without obligation, copy of 1938 Edition of your Prospectus "ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES."*

NAME .....
(WRITE IN BLOCK LETTERS)

ADDRESS .....

*All correspondence is confidential.*

# IS IT WAR ON CULTURE?

(Continued From Page 14)

area described comprises not only the old Three Eastern Provinces but Jehol and some other districts also; the real situation is, therefore, still more unfavourable to the Manchoukuo regime than appears at first sight

The new masters admit. "As the Manchuokuo government is at present giving almost all of its efforts to the establishment of primary and secondary education all over the country, the question of higher education except the normal school education still remains unsolved." There can be no doubt about the complete neglect of higher education in Manchuria. If any Manchurian student wants to attend a university, there is none. The Northeastern University was closed immediately after the Japanese conquest and it has neither been replaced nor reopened. Only a few purely technical schools were retained

At the end of the pre-Japanese period Manchurian education had just begun to make way for certain modern ideas. By following Dr. Sun Yet-Sen's Three People's Principles, Manchuria under Chang Hsueh-liang tried to provide the younger generation with a feeling of national consciousness. "Such policy of education," declares an official Japanese source, "was of course done away with with the founding of Manchuokuo. The text books which contain the Three People's Principles were burned." (The Japan Year Book, 1934, p. 1184 quoted ours). In Manchuria as in Germany the bonfires kindled with undesirable books became the signal for the wholesale purge of all shades of modern thought and education. Instead of modern democratic ideas about social and historical problems, as presented very moderately by Dr. Sun, certain ideas of China's old autocratic philosophy called 'Wangtao' (the royal way), passionately refused by China's best and most advanced minds, are once again being drilled into the heads of Manchuria's children. The philosophy of weakness is being preached by the armed intruder to his disarmed victim. Obey, as son and as citizen, obey!

This is not a beautiful picture. Higher education destroyed, primary education crippled, only 3 per cent of the country's people attending school, only 1.9 per cent of its expenditure devoted to education the youth of the overwhelmingly Chinese population compelled to speak a language which they dislike and forced to accept ideas which are contrary to their most elementary interests—is this the gist of Japan's colonial educationalism? The imperial rescript according to which "there shall be no ignorant family in the land" certainly has not been realized in Manchuria so far.

But just so far. The facts mentioned may all be correct—and we are convinced they are—yet it may be argued with some justification that any far-reaching conclusions based upon them are at least premature; perhaps even erroneous. Manchuria, after all, has been in Japanese hands only a half dozen years.

### Same In Korea

Then what about Korea? Korea became a Japanese protectorate in 1905; it was finally annexed in 1910. Here Japan had the opportunity to unfold its colonial educational policy during a period of almost thirty years.

The result of any objective examination of Korea's cultural situation is devastating. We may consult the Japanese Government publications, which try to paint the picture as attractively as possible; or the reports of experienced foreigners, who attempt "to state both sides with as little prejudice as possible"; or the descriptions given by Koreans residing in Korea or living in exile, different in their phraseology, but unanimous in their criticism—the substance of the various data always comes down to the same thing. The power and wealth of Korea are and will be in the hands of Japanese imperialism. The essential principle of education is not to develop human personality with all its creative possibilities, but "the making of loyal and good subjects" (Educational Ordinance of 1911, Article II). Mr. Yamagada, former Chief of Civil Administration of the Government-General, translated this article into plain language by stating in an interview, "Koreans should be taught to follow, not to know." And, of course, they should acquire enough knowledge to become intelligent "hewers of wood and drawers of water . . . ."; anything beyond that, says a Korean critic, "is not desirable but in fact dangerous."

To carry on the lower forms of activity open to the Koreans not much education is needed. Therefore, as a Japanese statement puts it, "Elementary education in this country is not compulsory as it is in Japan." The recent Manchuokuo budget sets aside 1.9 per cent. of its total amount for educational purposes, as compared with 11 per cent in Japan itself. Perhaps the low figure is due to the still transitory situation in Manchuokuo? Korea, which had enjoyed Japan's "love" for almost thirty years, devoted in 1934 and 1935 about 1 per cent. of its total expenditure to education. In 1936 the amount went down to about 24 5 per cent. of the grand total.

These figures constitute an educational program. They express the intention of the Government to keep the educational facilities and the number of students within definite limits. The Government has failed to indicate exactly what percentage of Koreans are in school. Even if we guess generously, the figure cannot be taken as higher than 5 per cent (the official statistics confuse the picture by including the Japanese children, who have the maximum chance to attend school). Dr. Lee, Vice-President of the Union Christian College of Korea, estimates this figure to be as low as 2.5 per cent for 1929. Thus only between 18 and 25 per cent of all Korean children of school age have the opportunity to attend school as compared with 99 per cent. in Japan proper. If we keep these facts in mind we realize that Manchuokuo, with about 3 per cent of its population in school at present, is already very near to the intellectual poverty line established in Korea.

There is a much bigger demand for higher education in Korea than facilities permit. "The competition for entrance to all schools is saddening. Thousands come up for the entrance examinations where only hundreds can be admitted." A great part of the places available in college and in the only university of the country are taken by Japanese students. There exist only five government colleges in Korea, in which, according to Dr. Lee, the Korean students constituted only about 31.1 per cent in 1929. The few private colleges have more Koreans, but at the Keijo Imperial University "the number of students in 1929 was 387 Japanese and 166 Koreans". That is, in the only university of Korea—where all the funds are of Korean origin—of the total amount of students, the Koreans constitute less than one third.

And even this tiny group of Korean students is too big for the opportunities before them. The leading positions in Government, business and the professions are almost completely dominated by the Japanese. In proportion to their national possibilities higher education for Koreans is therefore not only not needed: it becomes decidedly undesirable, because an unemployed and dissatisfied intelligentsia is much more dangerous than none at all.

Hand in hand with the restrictions on the amount of education goes the rigid control of its character. The Japanese language is forced upon Korean school children at an early age. Even in lower grade schools, teachers are ordered "to make fair use of it in teaching other subjects," while higher schools are "encouraged to use it as the ordinary medium for giving instruction." (Annual Report, etc. 1935-1936, p. 87) Official Japanese sources admit that the Koreans "regarded with a great deal of suspicion the teaching of Japanese . . . . believing it was being forced on their children in order to supplant their own language, and thus destroy their national characteristics." Finally the Koreans yielded, not because, as the Government claims, they changed their mind, but because there was no other choice.

That they did not change their mind is unmistakably shown by the continuous efforts of the Japanese to prevent any open expression of national Korean feeling. What the North China towns experience to-day and what Manchuria has been experiencing for the past six years, Korea has gone through for almost three decades. Texatbooks, oral tetching and all forms of utterance outside of school are being regimented.

**Kwang Hua University full of trenches and barricade preparing against Japanese bombardment.**

### Patriotism Is Sedition

A Korean preacher in his sermon discussed the Kingdom of God. The man was arrested at once and heavily threatened. Did he not realize that there was only one kingdom—the kingdom of Japan? English readers which contain any patriotic "hero-stories" have been barred in Korea as "seditious." A translation of some of Kipling's jungle stories was suppressed by the censor, because in one of these stories an elephant refuses to obey his new master. A sonnet on spring was suppressed; the rebirth of the year might remind the Korean reader of the rebirth of his nation

A censorship which is handled in such a way must look with suspicion on the history of America. But America does not stand alone. A high Japanese remarked to the author of 'Modern Education in Korea,' Dr. Underwood, that he considered English history to be "almost as bad." The most hostile attitude, of course, has been taken toward the history of Korea itself. There are numerous attempts to provide the Korean public and the school children with new versions of Korea's history, which abound with bold discoveries about Korea's former relations with Japan and China. The genuine history of Korea has been discarded with all the educational "energy" which Japanese imperialism has applied to its colonies.

We began our article with a report of the burning by Japanese soldiers of a Chinese university campus. We end with another report about another "educational" fire, in Korea. When Japan's army entered Korea, it burned the books which presented Korea's tradition and glory. When Japan's army took Manchuria, it burned the textbooks which inspired the youth of China's Three Eastern Provinces to respect and to rebuild their own country. Now, in Peiping, books are burned, some of them as old as the Sung Dynasty, because they contain impolite remarks about the Japanese (whom they call "dwarfs"). Universities are burned and destroyed, and, while Chinese cities and civilians are bombed all over the country, Chinese children are being marched along the streets of Tientsin with Japanese flags in their little hands and compelled to sing the following song, which is reprinted in Cultural Nippon:

"Brave, gallant Japanese soldiers,
Well-disciplined Japanese sol-

(Continued On Page 41)

# Proposed Clove Agreement

## Simla Has No Official Knowledge Of Terms: Bozman's Mission

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 6.

No official communication appears to have reached the Government of India from the Resident of Zanzibar regarding the terms of the clove agreement. It is stated that after the agreement is signed, the Resident will communicate it to the Colonial Office for approval and then officially inform the Government of India.

Mr. Bozman who has already left for London was instructed to act only as "liason" between the parties and help in securing an agreement. He had no instructions to commit the Government of India in any way.

According to information here the proposed agreement secures a fixed minimum price for the clove cultivator and includes provision for preventing violent fluctuations in price.

# *HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY DAY*

## *Poona Citizens' Appeal To Celebrate May 10*

A number of Hindu and Muslim citizens of Poona have issued the following appeal:

On the 10th of May, 1857, Hindus and Muslims started an armed, joint effort to put an end to British rule and thus to free India.

To-day the Congress has decided not to use arms in making the effort to end British rule in India. Yet it is bent on ending that Imperialistic regime.

The Congress is determined to achieve this object by making all peaceful and legitimate Satyagrahi efforts avoiding those, which involve the use of arms.

Purna Swaraj which is the goal of the Congress can be achieved only if these peaceful and Satyagrahi efforts are made jointly by the millions and billions of Indian masses.

Those, having faith in this view, are striving for the unity of the Indian people. The Hindus and the Muslims are the two prominent communities in India. Once the unity of these two communities is achieved, an effective weapon for attaining Purna Swaraj will have been forged.

This weapon in the form of unity had been forged to an appreciably successful extent by continuous and vigorous efforts on the part of the Hindu and Muslim leaders of those times before the inauguration of the armed struggle on the 10th of May 1857.

The signatories of this circular think that the Hindu and Muslim leaders of to-day also must do their utmost to prepare this weapon of unity for being used in our unarmed Satyagrahi struggles and they believe that the revival of the memory of the 10th of May 1857 and of the Hindu Muslim unity in the War of Independence, which started on that day, will go a long way in bringing about the same unity to-day.

Therefore, we wish that the 10th of May should be known as the "Hindu Muslim Unity Day" and that an attempt should be made everywhere in India to give a vigorous impetus to the attainment of Hindu Muslim Unity by bringing the two communities together on this day and by carrying out some particularly effective programme.

PROGRAMME

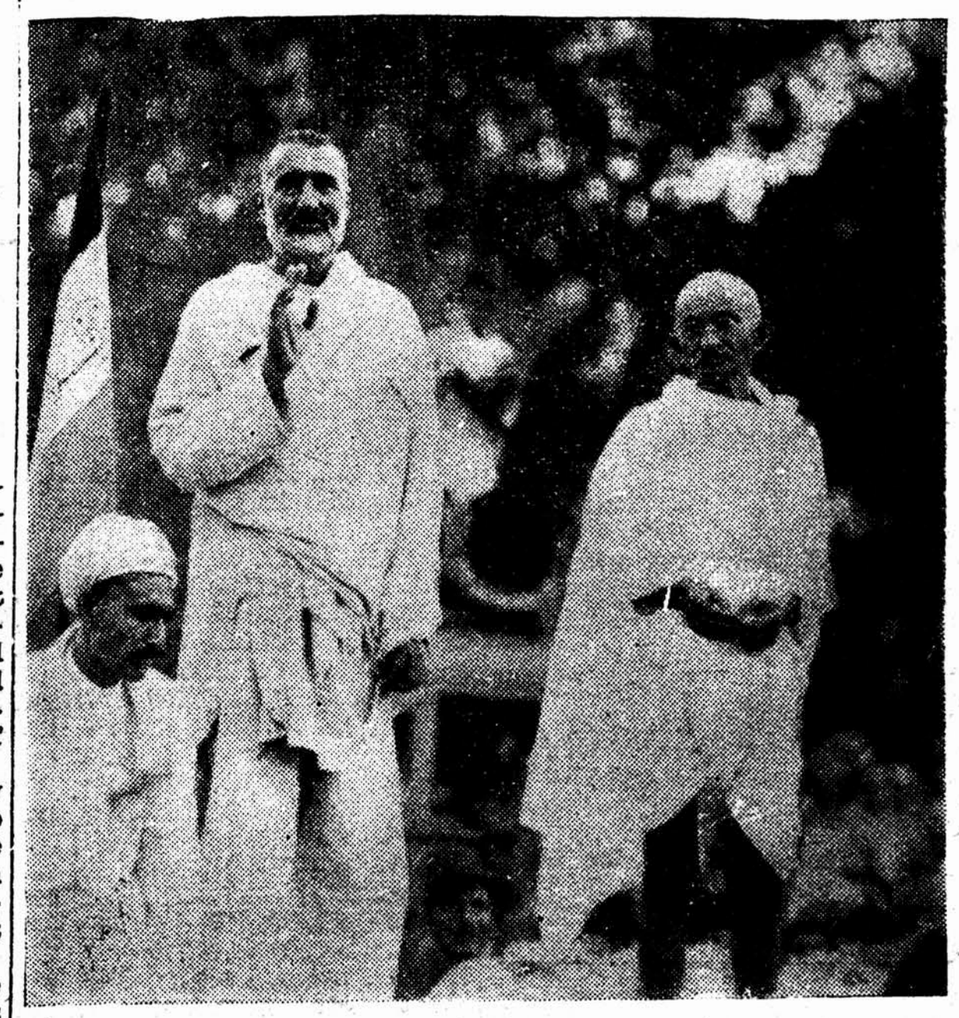
The following programme has been planned for Poona, to attain the above object.

(a) Procession through Hindu and Muslim localities on the 10th of May 1938 from 4-30 to 7 p.m.

(b) Public meeting before Shanawar Wada, with Senapati Bapat as the President. Messrs. Vastad Gulam Dastagir Keshavrao Jedhe, Premaraj Varma and Sewanand Balukaka Kanitkar will be the chief speakers. Time 7 p.m on the same day.

---

Mr. E. A. Smythes, the Ven'ble and Mrs. H W. S. Cotton, Lt.-Col G. W. Godwin and Miss Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Waddell, Major and Mrs. A. J Culhane and Mr. and Mrs. P W. Radice dined at Government House on Thursday.



THE TWO GANDHIS MEET ON THE FRONTIER. KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN, THE FRONTIER GANDHI EXHORTING THE PEOPLE TO KEEP SILENT AT THE PRAYERS BEFORE MAHATMAJI ADDRESSED A HUGE MEETING AT PESHAWAR. GANDHIJI IS SEEN ON THE RIGHT.

# Gandhiji Charmed By Frontier People's Non-violence

## Promises To Pay Another Visit To Frontier Early Next Winter Should Time Permit

CHARSADDA, May 7.

Mahatma Gandhi explained the object of his visit to the Frontier at a largely attended open air meeting at Charsadda last night. Mahatma Gandhi—spoke sitting for about 15 minutes in a low but firm voice and his speech was translated in Pushtu by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who occupied the chair.

Mahatma Gandhi was profusely garlanded on arrival and flowers were showered on him. There was quite a good number of women also present at the meeting.

Mahatma Gandhi said that it had been his desire for long to come to the Frontier to see for himself how the Red Shirts actually were and study the conditions of life of the Tribes. He also wanted to find out the truth of the assertion that they had imbibed the spirit of non-violence and completely discarded the use of force.

He admitted that it would not be possible for him during the nine days of his stay to fulfil satisfactorily the object of his visit, but he was very glad to find that Khudai Kidmatgars had discipline and organisation which hitherto was not attained anywhere else in India. But if their discipline and organisation was not rooted in non-violence it meant pursuit of "satanic ends" in the name of God.

Non-violence, Mahatma Gandhi asserted that it was such a force that no material weapons could contend therewith successfully in the long run.

Proceeding he said that his present visit was to be brief and that it might be possible for him early next cold weather to revisit the Frontier for a longer time.

Mahatma thanked the audience for their kindness and transparent sincerity and complimented them on their striking demonstration of discipline at all occasions.

He concluded by praying to God that through non-violence of the frontier people he may grant India's political freedom and cure others from ill from which they were at present suffering.—A.P.

# News From Sind

## More Prisoners To Be Released

KARACHI, May 7.

It is understood that Sir Lancelot Graham, the Governor of Sind, who has gone to Simla to pay a courtesy visit to the Viceroy on the eve of His Excellency's (Viceroy's) departure for England on four months' leave, will discuss with him problems affecting the province of Sind including the settlement of barrage debt with subvention.—United Press.

---

The King and the Queen returned yesterday from their two days tour in Scotland arriving early by royal train from Glasgow driving direct to Buckingham Palace.

# Flag Controversy To Be Settled

## *Congress And State Flags To Fly Together: Gandhiji Accepts Formula*

BANGALORE, May 7.

It is likely that the flag controversy will be amicably settled.

The State Congress Working Committee at a meeting last night, accepted Mr. Gandhi's formula for flying the Congress and State flags at all Congress ceremonial occasions. This decision will be communicated to the Dewan by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel this afternoon. It is also considered likely that this will meet with the approval of the Dewan.—A. P.

# MINIMUM DEMANDS OF MYSORE CONGRESS

## Sardar To Negotiate with Dewan

BANGALORE, May 7.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Kripalani left this morning for Viduraswatham, the scene of police firing about 50 miles from Bangalore by car accompanied by the President of the Mysore State Congress and other Congressmen and are returning to Bangalore this afternoon.

It is learnt that the Mysore Congress Working Committee after a meeting late last night presented their minimum demands to Sardar Patel in the shape of resolutions which are kept confidential. Sardar Patel will see Dewan Sir Mirza Ismail in this connection this afternoon. After Sardar Patel's meeting the Dewan the Mysore Congress Committee will again meet to consider the situation. Sardar Patel would probably meet Mr. S. Raju, President of the Civil Liberties Union, Bangalore, this evening.—A. P.

# *SHE IS NOT LIKE MISS MAYO!*

## *Austrian Woman Tourist Says She Likes India*

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, May 7.

Mrs. Betty Starek, the Austrian woman and her husband who are on a round-the-world tour arrived here. They left Austria in 1926 with six horses and travelling kit. They gave up ponies at Delhi, purchased two tongas in which they are now travelling. They have been on this tour for twelve years and hope to reach back Austria in 1940. Interviewed, Mrs. Starek said she had formed a very high opinion of India. She was not like Miss Mayo who, in her opinion, had seen only the dark side of the country.

From Karachi they would resume journey on horseback.

# *NO FEAR OF RETRENCHMENT*

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 6.

I understand that the only important change in the proposed reorganisation of Posts and Telegraphs Directorate is that the Director of Wireless becomes Deputy Chief Engineer and the post of Assistant Director of Wireless will be abolished. There are also to be certain re-adjustments in subordinate staff, but as arrangements have been made for transfers to other branches, there is no fear of any individual being retrenched.

# Our Tabulated Adlets

**1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1**

**CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

**SPECIAL REDUCTION** in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

**STILL ONE MORE FACILITY** is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

**ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

## 42. SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted a graduate teacher, knowing Persian. Apply sharp with pay and testimonials if any. Manager, A. V. School, Bodhan, via Station Kim, Dist. Surat.** (10204)

**Wanted an office Incharge on Rs. 30-5-80. Refundable Deposit Rs. 200 essential. Rikoraj & Co., (Chemical Deptt.) Bhendi Bazar Bombay.** (10206).

## 141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

**Wanted candidates for Telegraph, Station Master, Radio and Electric class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight.—Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry, Dutles College, Bombay 14.** (10194)

## 211. HOMOEOPATHY

**Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani. Dentistry. Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free Homoeopathic University. Sialkot City.** (10061)


**CENTRAL**
CINEMA: ..... :GIRGAUM
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE: TO-DAY: 2-30 P.M.

**"GOPAL KRISHNA"**

The PRABHAT Touch to SHRI KRISHNA

**"GOPAL KRISHNA"**
(Hindi)
The Human Phase of the Lord and His Mates.

**Indian Atmosphere Marvellously Directed IN "KUNKU"**
PRABHAT'S Social Success
AT
**PLAZA Dadar**
Daily at 5, 7-45 & 10-45
Matinee at 2-15 p.m.


## 221. BIRTH CONTROL PATENTS.

**Birth-Control without expense. Adopt this Practical, unfailing method, enjoying conjugal happiness fully well. Send consulting fee one rupee by money order to obtain full instructions. The New Era Products Agency, Shoranur, Malabar.** (10202).

## 327. AGENTS WANTED

**Wanted agents for Mirzapur Carpets on 10 to 20 per cent. Commission. Rs. 1,000 to 2,000 Cash security against goods essential. Shop rent and furniture allowed. Apply Box No. 10198, "Bombay Chronicle."**

## 336. BUSINESS FOR SALE.

**Tailoring Shop with Stocks and Furniture in best locality is to be sold or leased as Owner cannot attend owing to ill health. Apply Box No. 501, "Bombay Chronicle".**

## 651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

**Badshahi Kulfie—Prepared from the best pure cream of milk with pistas, almonds, rose-venilla, pine apple, and from juice of best Hapus Mangoes. Especially better for health in hot season. Enjoy it with your friends and relatives. Place your order to-day by telephone 26650. Only Rupee one per pound. The Bombay Milk Supply Dairy Co., Kalbadevi Kolbhat Lane, Bombay 2.** (10214)

## 652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**For Sale—Silk Shirts for ordinary use, each Rs. 1-4; Silk Shirts (for sports) each Rs. 2; Silk Shirts for Office use, each Rs. 2-10; Silk shirts for officers (superior quality), each Rs. 3-6. Postage charged and packing free. Lucky Store, 235, Frere Road, Post Box No. 47, Bombay.** (10213).

# B.Sc. Examination Results

The following candidates have passed B Sc., final examination held by Bombay University:—

**First Class with Distinction**

69, 124, 161, 193, 1017, 1024, 1028.

**First Class**

9, 14, 51, 81, 94, 135, 137, 148, 170, 214, 248, 275, 291, 304, 707, 709, 829, 841, 844, 991, 1002, 1094.

**Second Class**

1, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 58, 60, 64 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79, 80, 82, 83, 86, 91, 98, 99, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 118, 122, 123, 127, 129. 130. 131. 133, 134, 136, 141, 144, 145, 149, 156, 166, 179, 187, 190, 198, 205, 209, 212, 226, 232, 233, 235, 236, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 255, 261, 262, 263. 269, 277, 283, 288, 289, 293, 296, 302, 310, 701, 703, 708, 710, 712, 718, 719, 720, 722, 725, 727, 728, 730, 732, 738, 749, 750, 753, 754, 761, 768, 772, 777, 779, 780, 804, 819. 820, 835, 837, 838, 845, 990, 992, 994, 996, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1006, 1010, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1018. 1039. 1090. 1102. 1108, 1126.

**Pass.**

2, 11, 21, 41, 52, 54, 55, 56, 59, 61, 62, 63, 68, 77, 87, 89, 90, 92, 96, 97, 101, 103, 104, 113, 115, 116, 119, 120, 121, 126, 132, 139, 140, 143, 147, 150, 152, 155, 158, 162, 167, 169. 171, 172, 175, 176, 180, 184, 185, 188, 189, 191, 192, 196, 197, 201, 203, 204, 207, 211, 216, 219, 221, 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 231, 234, 238, 239, 240, 242, 249 251, 252, 254, 256, 259, 260, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270, 273, 274, 276, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 284, 285, 286, 287, 290, 294, 297, 298, 301, 305, 307, 311, 312, 317, 318, 698, 699, 700, 704, 705, 706, 711, 713, 714, 716, 717, 721, 723, 724, 735, 736, 737, 740, 741, 742, 743, 745, 746, 748, 751, 752, 755, 756, 760, 767, 773, 774, 778, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 792, 798, 799, 801, 806, 808, 816, 818, 821, 822, 825, 826, 828, 831, 832, 833, 834, 836, 839, 840, 842, 846, 847, 993, 995, 998, 1001, 1004 1005 1007, 1008, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1019, 1020, 1022, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1036, 1037, 1040. 1083. 1084. 1085. 1087, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1098, 1100, 1101, 1103, 1104. 1105, 1106, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1112. 1114. 1116. 1118. 1119. 1121, 1130, 1131, 1132. 1133. 1135. 1139.

**Passed in Subsidiary Subjects**

3, 4, 5, 151, 306, 309, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329. 330, 331, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 351, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 374, 375, 376, 377, 379, 381, 382. 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 414, 415, 416, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423. 424, 426, 427, 429, 430, 431. 432, 433, 434 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463. 464, 465, 467, 468, 470, 471, 472, 473, 475, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 497, 498, 499, 502, 503, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514. 515, 516, 518, 519, 520. 521, 522, 523, 524. 525, 526. 527, 529, 530, 531, 533, 534. 535, 536 537. 538. 539, 540, 541, 542, 543. 544. 545, 548. 549, 550, 551, 552, 555, 557, 560. 561. 562, 565, 567, 569, 572, 573. 574. 575. 577, 578. 579, 580, 581, 582. 583, 584. 585, 586, 589. 590, 593, 594. 595, 596. 597, 598, 599. 601, 602 603. 604. 605. 607, 608. 609. 610. 611. 612 613. 614. 615. 616, 617, 618, 619. 620 621. 622. 624. 627. 628. 630. 631. 632 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 642. 643. 644 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671 672. 673. 674. 675 677 678. 679 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688 689. 690. 692. 766. 809 811. 848 850 852. 853. 854. 855. 856 857. 859. 860. 861. 862 863. 864. 865. 866. 868 869 870. 871. 872. 873, 875. 877, 878. 879, 880, 881, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 892, 894, 896, 897, 898, 900, 901, 904, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 929, 930, 932 ,933, 934, 936, 937, 938, 939, 941, 942, 944, 945, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 985, 986, 1041, 1042, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1050, 1051, 1053, 1054, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1063, 1065, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1071. 1072, 1074, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171 1172, 1173, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1195. 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201. 1202, 1203, 1204, 1207.

The results of the following candidate have been reserved.

76, 84, 734, 762.

The Pragji Thackersey Mooljl Science Scholarship has been awarded to ..... No. 69.

# IDAR BANS GUJARATI WEEKLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 7.

Idar State authorities have put a ban on "Rajasthan"—a Gujarati weekly edited and published by Sjt. Bhadra Kumar Yagnik

The Extra-Ordinary Gazette published for this purpose contains the prohibitory order with a provision for criminal prosecution against any person, reading subscribing or possessing the same.

The order bears the signature of the Dewan, Lala Saheb Bhandari, whose administration was critisised in the last number of "Rajasthan".

The weekly gives special and interesting news of all the States in Gujarat Kathiawar and Cutch.

Moulvi Abul Wasah, ex-Secretary of the Majlis-Ahrar, Lahore, who was prosecuted under section 3, Police Act, was convicted on Wednesday by the Additional District Magistrate and fined Rs. 30 in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.


**ARE YOU GREY?**

VIVA LINE HAIR OIL restores grey hair to its natural lustrous colour from the roots permanently and gently like nature. VIVALINE HAIR OIL is the original products which works its way from the roots. Insist on buying VIVALINE. Avoid imitations. Rs. 3/- large bottle for advanced greyness. Re. 1/12/- small Three bottles (Full Course) Post free. Bombay Agents:—MADHAV AGENCY, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

Stockists:—Kemp & Co. Ltd., (all branches), The Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Grant Road; Beli Ram Bros., Princess St., P. Harkisondas & Co., Lamington Road; Harding & Co., Charni Road.

Sole Distributors:—S.P. Co., P.O. Box No. 10,006, Calcutta.

# "We Are Marching On Path Of Progress"

## "You Taught Us Lesson Of Non-Violence"

## Mardan District's Tribute To Mahatma

### "HELP GIVEN AT A TIME WHEN ALL WAS DARKNESS WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN"

MARDAN (Frontier): May 7.

**"DEAR MALANG BABA! WE ARE POOR. WE ARE PENNILESS. WE ARE ILLITERATE. BUT WE ARE NOT UNGRATEFUL. YOU TAUGHT US THE LESSON OF NON-VIOLENCE, TO FOLLOW WHICH IS A PART AND PARCEL OF OUR FAITH.**

**"TO RID US FROM THIS CONSUMING MALADY OF SLAVERY, NO GREATER DOCTOR WAS BORN AND BE REST ASSURED THAT NOWHERE WOULD YOU FIND SUCH FAITHFUL PATIENTS. SO, WE ARE GRADUALLY RECOVERING FROM THIS MALADY, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF OUR BELOVED FAKHRE-AFGHAN UK (?) AND UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF OUR ABLE MINISTRY.**

**"WE ARE MARCHING ON THE PATH OF PROGRESS."**

**This assurance of sharing the country's fight for Freedom was given to Gandhiji at a mammoth meeting held to-night, in the course of the Address presented to him on behalf of the Mardan District.**

**ECHO OF C. D. M. DAYS.**

**The Address related the tale of the days of the Civil Disobedience movement and expressed gratitude to Gandhiji and the Indian National Congress for the help given them at a time "WHEN ALL WAS DARKNESS, AND THERE WAS A CONSPIRACY TO OBLITERATE FROM THE FACE OF THE EARTH THE 'RED SHIRT' AND THE KHUDAI KHIDMATGARS AND WHO, HAVING IMBIBED THE LESSON OF NON-VIOLENCE, WERE VICTIMS OF LATHIS AND BULLETS."**

The address added: "WE ASSURE YOU FROM OUR FAITHFUL HEARTS, THAT WE CAN NEVER FORGET THIS DEBT. AS LONG AS A SINGLE PATHAN CHILD SURVIVES, THAT TIME AND THOSE DAYS WOULD EVER BE REMEMBERED."—United Press.

## Mardan-Muslims' Desire For Hindu-Muslim Unity

### Gandhiji On Courage And Peace From Non-Violence

MARDAN: May 7.

**Before leaving Utmanzai in the morning, Gandhiji received an address of welcome from the staff and students of the Azad School.**

THE ADDRESS WAS WRITTEN ON A TRI-COLOURED PAPER, REPRESENTING THE CONGRESS COLOURS.

**THE ADDRESS CLAIMED THAT THE SCHOOL BUILDING WAS THE PLACE WHERE THE SEED OF THE RED SHIRT MOVEMENT WAS SOWN LONG BEFORE THE INITIATION OF SATYAGRAHA AS A POLITICAL WEAPON. IT WAS HERE THAT IT WAS PREACHED THAT BOTH THE HINDUS AND THE MUSLIMS SHOULD JOIN IN THE COMMON STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.**

**THE ADDRESS ASSURED THE MAHATMA THAT, IN THE FUTURE, IF THEIR SERVICES WERE REQUIRED FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM, THEY WOULD NOT BE FOUND LAGGING BEHIND OTHERS.**

In conclusion it expressed a fervent desire that HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY MIGHT BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF GANDHIJI AND THAT "THE CROWN OF FREEDOM AND LIBERTY BE PLACED ON BHARAT MATA'S HEAD DURING HIS LIFETIME."

**GANDHIJI'S REPLY.**

Mahatma Gandhi replying alluded to the reference in the address regarding their desire to keep Gandhiji in the Frontiers for six years to reciprocate the hospitality offered to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan during his six years' stay in India.

**Gandhiji said that most of this period was spent by Abdul Ghaffar Khan in Indian jails, and humorously asked them, IF THEY WANTED TO KEEP HIM IN CUSTODY IN THE FRONTIER AS A RETALIATORY MEASURE?**

He had no doubt about the sincerity of their assertion, that, if there was occasion to restart Satyagraha, they would throw in their full weight into it. He, however, emphasised that his 50 years' experience of Non-Violence had convinced him that the courage and the peace obtained thereby was not obtainable by the use of naked force.

He hoped that the students of the school, in due course, would become brave, but non-violent soldiers for the fight of Freedom.

GIRL STUDENTS.

The presence of about a dozen girls evoked a question from Gandhiji whether there were girl-students also in the school, and if so, what was their number?

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan expressed his ignorance about the number. But Gandhiji was later informed that their number was 10.—A.P.

## SARDAR AT 'SHOOTING" SCENE

### Inspects "Ashram" And Questions Eye-Witnesses

VIDURASWATHAM, May 7.

While at Viduraswatham, today, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel visited every nook and corner of the scene of the shooting tragedy.

He went to the mango-grove, where the trouble first originated; and, crossing the river, he inspected the Ashram on the other bank, where bullet marks on the building and trees were noticeable.

The Sardar asked questions regarding the incident, of the residents of the place, who were eye-witnesses.

The District Superintendent of Police of the Kolar District and the Deputy Commissioner met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel here.

Thereafter, the Sardar and Acharya Kirpalani left for Bangalore, which they reached at 12 noon.—United Press.

### SARDAR URGED TO VISIT MADRAS

MADRAS, May 7.

The following telegram has been sent to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who is at present at Bangalore by the Secretary of the District Congress Committee, this evening, "clove picketing intensified. Your presence essential for settlement. Start forthwith".—A.P.

### SARDAR SEES SIR MIRZA AGAIN

#### Three-Hour Parley Proves Inconclusive

BANGALORE, May 7.

**Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had another three hours interview with Sir Mirza Ismail, this afternoon, when it is understood, the main points of difference between Government and the Congress were discussed at length without, however, arriving at definite conclusions.**

**Sardar Patel again sees the Dewan after meeting the Congress Working Committee, to-night.—A. P.**

### VOLUNTEERS' SUCCESSFUL SATYAGRAHA

MADRAS, May 7.

Some excitement was caused this afternoon when a Muslim merchant in Anderson Street attempted to remove a cartload of cloves from a godown to the Central Station. Five volunteers followed the cart and squatted on the road in front of the cart and eventually succeeded in persuading the merchant to unload the cloves and keep it in his own godown.

Picketing will be continued without break to-night.—A.P.

### SEPARATE RED SHIRTS FROM CONGRESS

#### Gandhiji Advises Malakans To Agitate Constitutionally

MARDAN, (N.-W.F.P.), May 7.

It is reliably understood, that Gandhiji exchanged views with Ghulam Mohd. Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, regarding the proposed separation of the Red Shirt Movement from the Provincial Congress Organisation. Gandhiji will see Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Khan, again, to-morrow, in the same connection.

It is understood, that Gandhiji also discussed with Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Khan, certain matters connected with the work hitherto done by the Congress Government in the Frontier.

About eight representative inhabitants of Malkand Agency led by Khan Rahat Khan of Shakoo, waited in a deputation on Gandhiji this afternoon and requested him to use his good offices with the Government of India, for the fusion of Malkand Agency with settled Districts and conferment of advanced Political Constitution, thereon, in order to bring it in line with the other parts of India.

START AGITATION

Gandhiji is understood to have advised them to start a Constitutional Agitation, for securing their ends and keep him informed about their activities. This was the only way they could have their voice effectively heard by the Government of India.—A.P.

## TERRIBLE CAR COLLISION

### Spectators Scattered: Several Injured

BROOKLAND: May 7.

**Spectators were scattered like nine pins and a number of persons injured and several were sent to hospital and are believed to be seriously injured, when the "Delage," driven by Frenchman Paul burst into flames and crashed over the banking into a crowd in the first lap of 200 miles in the International Race. Flames enveloped the driver, who struggled to free himself. The car collided with another French car. Both went up banking together. One stopped almost at the edge. The other went over blazing furiously. One woman was badly burned over the head, the hair catching fire.—Reuter's Special.**

### CONGRESS PRESIDENT FOR BOMBAY

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, is leaving for Bombay, by to-morrow's E I. R. (Bombay Mail).—A. P.

## STOP PRESS

**KWANGTUNG ARMY'S DECLARATION**

**MUKDEN, May 7.**

**A Kwangtung army declaration states that all preparations have been made to resist any offensive or other operations against Manchukuo.**

**The declaration coincides with a very strong protest sent to Moscow regarding recent frequent frontier incidents. The vast propaganda by the Soviets indicates active hostility against Manchukuo and Japan, adds the declaration.—Reuter.**

**SALFORD BEAT BARROW**

**LONDON, May 7.**

At Wembley, in the Rugby League Cup Final, Salford beat Barrow, by seven points to four.—Reuter.

# Is It Grand Rehearsal?

## Mussolini To Show Hitler How Death Is Rained From Sky

ROME, May 7.

How modern airport can be destroyed by air bombing will be demonstrated to Herr Hitler this morning near Furbara, a new air centre 35 miles north of Rome. The attack and defence will be as realistic as possible without endangering life and will probably be the largest air demonstration ever staged. Four hundred aeroplanes will participate and hundred tons of live bombs will be used. A technical port has been prepared three miles from Furbara and is demarcated by pylons and flags. Newly constructed concrete structures will serve as targets.—Reuter.

## *WHILE FUEHRER AND DUCE TALK*

### *British And French Ministers To Meet At Rly. Station*

LONDON, May 7.

While Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini continue their conversatons in Rome. British and French Ministers will have conversation in Paris. Lord Halifax, "en route" to the League Council in Geneva will have a short talk with M. Bonnet at the railway station.—Reuter.

## *LABOUR VICTORY IN BY-ELECTION*

### *National Labour Candidate Defeated*

LONDON, May 6.

The Labour Opposition gained the House of Commons seat for Lichfield Division in Staffordshire, where their candidate, Mr. C. C. Poole, defeated the National Labourite, Mr. G. B. Craddock.

The result of the voting is:

| | Votes |
|---|---|
| **MR. C. C. POOLE (Lab.)** | **23,586** |
| **Mr. G. B. Craddock (N. Lab.)** | **22,760** |
| **Majority** | **826** |

In the last General Election in this constituency, the result was as follows:

| | Votes |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. A. Lovat Fraser (N. Lab.) | 23,489 |
| Mr .G. H. Jones (Lab.) | 20,191 |
| Majority | 3,298 |

## *GIVE MAXIMUM CONCESSIONS TO SUDETEN GERMANS*

### *Appeal Of Britain And France To Czechoslovakia*

PRAGUE, May 7.

British and French Ministers, today urged on the Czechoslovak Government the desirability of making maximum concessions to Sudeten Germans compatible with the security of the State.—Reuter.

WHAT BRITAIN DESIRES

BERLIN.—The British Ambassador informed the German Government that Britain's demarche to Prague expressed British desire for orderly and peaceful settlement of the problems.—Reuter.

### *Italian Casualties In Ebro*

ROME, May 7.

It is officially announced that Italian casualties in Ebro between March 9 and April 30 were 361 killed 2,398 wounded, eleven missing and three taken prisoners.—Reuter.

# Mahomed Shareef And Prisoner's Release

## Working Committee To Consider Sir Manmatha's 20-Page Report Before Its Publication

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The "United Press" reliably understands that Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherjee, who had been commissioned by the Congress Working Committee, to enquire into the premature release, under orders of Mr. Mahomed Shareef, Minister for Justice, Central Provinces, of the accused, in what is known as the "Wardha Rape Case", has submitted his report to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, to-day on his (Sir Manmatha's) return from Patna.

The report is fairly long covering nearly 20 foolscap pages.

Approached by the "United Press", for information, as to the trend of Sir Manmatha's findings, the Congress President said that nothing about it could be released to the Press, so long as the Working Committee has not considered the matter, at its next meeting in Bombay, which will hold its session from the 15th of this month.—United Press.

# Chinese Launch Offensive Along Peiping-Hankow Ry.

## Advance On 30 Miles Claimed: Guerillas Enter Nangtungchow

SHANGHAI, May 7.

Following up the counter-attacks, north of Suchow the Chinese launched an offensive along the Peiping-Hankow Railway and claim to have advanced 30 miles, northward, and to be threatening the Japanese right flank. It is learned guerillas entered Nangtungchow, 65 miles northwest of Shanghai, this morning, virtually overwhelming a small Japanese garison. Japanese re-inforcements have been rushed out from Shanghai, and are now engaged in street fighting in their efforts to repel the Guerillas.—Reuter.

### *No-Man's Land Littered With Dead Bodies*

HANKOW: May 6.

Lull prevails on the Tai-Erchwant front after Sunday's bitter fighting in which the Japanese, it is claimed here, made vain attempts to smash through the Chinese lines. One hundred yards of No-Man's-Land separating the Chinese and Japanese fronts are littered with dead bodies. The opposing trenches are so near that footsteps and conversations on either side are clearly audible.—Reuter.

## *RURAL UPLIFT WORK IN SURAT VILLAGE*

### *Rankuwa Makes Rapid Strides*

A correspondent writes:—

The village of Rankuwa in Chikhli Taluka, Surat District, boasts of a population of over 1,000 souls. A Village Improvement Committee was set up there in 1935 and it has so far acquitted itself quite admirably. Many improvements have been planned and carried out by the Committee to the great benefit of the village-folk.

A library has been opened in the old school building and a fund of Rs. 600 has been provided for the upkeep thereof. A pucca decent school house has made its appearance in place of the old mud building and a small garden has also been laid out in the compound. Pits and hollows about the villages have been filled up and the streets are levelled and kept clean. Dust bins are also provided for the reception of waste. Cattle sheds have been separated from residential houses and manure is stored well away from the residential localities.

The Committee, it will be seen thus, have been able to overcome the age-long prejudices and evil practices of the peasant-folk. A Table Dispensary is maintained in the village school by the Red Cross Society. Agriculture, which provides the wherewithal of the villagers, is also receiving due attention. It is noticed that the villagers do not use cattle-dung for other purposes than manurial. They rear babul for their fuel. The available irrigation facilities, they are not much to speak of, are taken advantage of.

Plant-pullers and other improved implements are also in evidence. The village has on the whole advanced considerably on the road to an all-round improvement eversince the inception of the Committee.

## *MYSORE DAY*

### *Public Meeting At Hira Bagh And Delisle Road*

Under the auspices of the All-India States' People's Conference and Rajputana Central India States' People's Conference a public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at Hira Baugh, (C. P. Tank) at 8-30 p.m. to observe "Mysore Day" to protest against the firing upon the peaceful crowd in the village of Viduraswatham of Mysore State. Sjt. Rajmalji Lalvani, M.L.A., (Congress Leader of Khandesh) will preside. Among the speakers will be Sjts. Shantilal H. Shah, M.L.C., Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt, Niranjan Sharma Ajit, K. L. Kalyantri and M. R. Masani.

"MYSORE DAY" AT PAREL

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party a mass meeting of the workers will be held to observe the All-India "Mysore Day" to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. on Pimpal Maidan, Fergusson Road, Parel.

Com. N. G. Gore, Maharashtra Congress Socialist leader will be the main speaker. Com. C. K. Narayanswami will preside over the meeting.

# Editor Commits Suicide

VIENNA, May 7.

Doctor Stefan Mueller, a former Chief Editor of the Vienna newspaper "Neue Freie Presse" is reported to have committed suicide.

Dr. Mueller who is half a Jew was known for his programme of sympathies in the days of the Schuschnigg Government and remained at his post for about a fortnight after the Anschuluss.—Reuter.

## *VIENNA LAW COURTS PURGED!*

VIENNA, May 7.

Nine judges of the State law courts including the Vice-President, Doctor Schubert, have been removed from their posts.—Reuter.

## *LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA*

GENEVA, May 7.

The League Council opening on Monday is likely to be very important. The agenda includes Abyssinia, Spain, China and the neutrality of Switzerland. Abyssinia is likely to arouse an extremely sharp conflict.

One of the most awkward points will be a procedure question. It is asked whether the Abyssinian delegates whom the Negus is sending will be allowed to attend. The question of recognising the Italian conquest is likely to be submitted as a recommendation giving each country liberty of action.—Reuter.

### *Portuguese Ambassador Entertained*

LONDON, May 7.

The Portuguese Ambassador and members of the Portuguese military mission, who are at present visiting London, were the guests of the British Government at a luncheon yesterday. The Government was represented by the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence Sir Thomas Inskip and Earl of Plymouth.—Reuter.

### *Anglo-Japanese Customs Arrangement*

LONDON, May 7.

A note on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese customs arrangement was yesterday presented at the Foreign Office by the Chinese Ambassador in London. It is receiving consideration.—Reuter.

### *Dogs For London Police*

LONDON, May 6.

Police dogs will be introduced for the first time in London and within a few days will be attached to stations in Suburbs as companions to constables patrolling on lonely beat. The dogs chosen can carry messages in collars between policemen and police stations and are well disciplined and quick to discover suspicious strangers in dark localities. Most of the dogs will be Labrador retrievers.—Reuter.

### *Goga, Rumania's Ex-Premier Dead*

BUCHAREST, May 7.

The death has occurred of M. Goga, ex-Premier of Rumania.—Reuter.

NEW G. O. C. OF BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA.

LONDON, May 6.

Brigadier A. E. Grasset has been appointed G. O. C. British troops in China with the rank of Major-General in place of Major-General Barthlomew with effect from November 1.—Reuter.

# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 9, 1994
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 7, 1937
Parsi: Adar 5, 1307
Hightide: 6-53, 19-24
Lowtide: 1-06 13-04
Sunrise: 6h. 7m.
Sunset: 7h. 3m.

### Monday, May 9.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

### Tuesday, May 10.

Improvements Committee, 3-10 p.m.

### Wednesday, May 11.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

### Thursday, May 12.

Third M.B.B.S. Examination Results, University Building, 2 p.m.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday), Pandit Padamdatt Sastri will deliver a lecture on "Vedopadesh" at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the weekly divine service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT

The first meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally) Samuel Street.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, will conduct the weekly public discourse on "Jnaneshwari" at the Ashram to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.) at Khar.

'B' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of 'B' Ward District Congress will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Committee's Office.

SEQUEIRA JUBILEE CELEBRATION

The demonstration in honour of Mr. Jos. L. Sequeira by his friends and well-wishers will be held at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road Tram Terminus.

BAND AT PARSI COLONY, DADAR

The Ex. Service Town Band (I. A.) will play under the Directorship of Mr. E. Strip, a programme of music at the Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 6 p.m. (S.T.)

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Shriman Ranchhodlalji Gnani will deliver a lecture on "Ideals of the Aryan marriage" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).


REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

HERE COMES THE BIG SHOW!

Also

"MARCH OF TIME"


## AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Hollywood Non-Stop Revue." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Lutaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
EROS—"The Black Doll". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Every Day's A Holiday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dhruv-Kumar". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
PATHE—"Double or Nothing." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"Radio City Revels". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Master-Man". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DELISLE ROAD

Under the joint auspices of the B. P. T. U. C., 'F' and 'G' Wards Congress Committees, Congress Socialist Party and other organisations, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at DeLisle Road to observe the Mysore Day.

MAHIM DISTRICT MUSLIM LEAGUE

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of 'G' Ward District Muslim League at Mahim Bazar at which Mr. M. A. Jinnah will address the meeting on 'The present political situation' to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.). Maulana Fazlullah Khan will preside.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

Under the auspices of the above Mahasabha there will be a Harikatha Kalakshepam 'Shri-Rama-Paduka Pattabhishekam' by Sjt. B. Simhachala Bhagavatar of Urlam in Telugu at the Mahasabha premises to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a grand Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Droupathi Manasanarakshanam" by Srimathi Banni Bai of Madras to-day (Sunday) at 4-25 p.m. at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A general annual ordinary meeting of the four-anna members of the Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the hall of the Gokalibai High School, Gandhi Chowk.

MURARJI NAIK ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the Pathare Kshatriya Historical Research Committee, the 190th anniversary of Murarji Naik will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Samartha Vyayam Mandir, Gokhale Road, Dadar, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, J.P., when Sjt. Damodar Gopal Dhaboo pleader of Alibag (editor of the History of the Angres) will speak on "The importance of the Historical Research Work." Prof. Takakhav, Dr. Savarkar and Mr. M. J. Goregaokar will also address the meeting.

VILE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA

A meeting of the representatives of Gujarati Literary Associations of the Bombay Suburban District has been arranged for to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Gokalibai School Prayer Hall, Vile Parle to consider the proposal of ensuing Literary Conference in the Suburban district. The same meeting will pass condolence resolutions on the sad demises of late Sjts. Keshav H. Dhruva, Mohmed Iqbal and Derasari.

# Gas Cylinder Rocketted To Top Of Building!

## Bullock Cart Smashed To Pieces; Driver Thrown On The Ground And Injured

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed near the Byculla Railway Station when a carbonic acid gas cylinder burst in a bullock cart.

The explosion was so severe that the cart was smashed and the driver thrown out. A house on to which two of the cylinders were catapulated was rocked by the shock. Fortunately nobody was injured.

A bullock cart, laden with 10 cylinders of carbonic acid gas was proceeding along Delisle Road towards the J. J. Hospital. When the cart was nearing the Byculla Railway Station one of the cylinders exploded. Three other cylinders that were on top of the first one were thrown high into the sky one fell on the roof of a four-storeyed building, the second dropped on the road after hitting a building; the third struck a tree and felled it to the ground.

The cart was smashed to pieces. The driver was thrown on the ground and sustained minor injuries.

The C.I.D. are investigating.

## Suicide By Self-Shooting

SATURDAY.

A Parsi's house, situated at Grant Road was the scene of a tragedy, this morning, when a middle-aged Parsi committed suicide by shooting himself.

At an inquest held on his body, the Coroner's Jury returned the verdict to that effect. When the people heard the noise of a gun, they rushed to the spot and, on seeing the deceased lying lifeless, in a pool of blood on the floor, with the gun near him. They reported the matter to the police, who visited the place, and took charge of the body.

Boman E. Tata, an Advocate, stated, at the inquest on Kaikhashru Edalji Tata (42), residing in Mistry Building, Grant Road, that his brother (the deceased) was a Radio Mechanic, and he was living alone, though he was a married man. This morning, at 6-20, witness received information that his brother was lying dead in his room. Witness went and saw his dead body. A letter addressed to the witness, was found by the police on his table. It was in the handwriting of the deceased. The witness was well acquainted with his hand-writing, and the deceased would have entered his 43rd year to-day. Another letter also was found, which was addressed to the Police Commissioner.

The Bombay Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death by a gun-shot wound in the head which he had voluntarily inflicted on himself.

"Death by poison of alcohol which he had administered to himself voluntarily, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's Jury, to-day, at the inquest on Mahadhavrao Arjun Kawle (45), who was found lying dead in the house, on April 23.

It was stated by the deceased's son, that his father was in the habit of drinking liquors. As the liquor shops were closed on account of the riots, the deceased purchased "Cologne" water bottles, and he was drinking the stuff, inspite of their protests. Later on, witness received information that his father had become unconscious. When he came home, he found him lying dead.

An unidentified Hindu woman was found lying unconscious at 2nd Popal Wadi Lane off Bhuleshwar Road, yesterday, in the evening.

She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she died without making any statement, and no retations have been traced so far.

Police took charge of the body, and removed it to the morgue.

The inquest was adjourned, for the report of Chemical Analyser, till May 18, at the Bombay Coroner's Court.

## BOMBAY PRESS GALLERY ASSOCIATION

### Indian Journalist To Act As Chairman

At an urgent meeting of the members of the Bombay Legislatures Press Gallery Association held on Friday, Mr. Gunavantlal Desai of the "Bombay Samachar" was unanimously elected Chairman, to act during the absence of Mr. Alastair Macrae. In place of Mr. Fram Balsara, resigned, the Association elected Mr. G. B. Mahashabde of the "Nava Kal" as the Joint Secretary.

VEER BHARAT HARIJAN SANGH

Under the auspices of the above Sangh, a general meeting of all the members and other workers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at DeLisle Road, Hansabai Chawl, Lower Parel. Mr. Anant Bhagoji Sawardekar will preside and Messrs. M. R. Ibrampurkar Sakharam Saranakar and others will speak on "The task and programme before the Sangh."

RASHTRABHASHA PRACHARAK MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Rashtrabhasha Pracharak Mandal, Dr. Dhani Ram Prem will deliver the first of the series of lectures in Hindustani to-day (Sunday) at 5-45 p.m. in the Lecture Hall of the Gokhale Education Society's High School, Vithalbhai Patel Road (near Congress House). The subject of the lecture will be "The Origin and Development of Story Literature in Hindi."

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered mails for United States of America per Pres. Adams will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 9th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Oronsay' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Wednesday the 11th instant.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. on "It is time that the Indian National Congress gave a lead to the Mysore people." Mr. John Barnabas will move and Mr. Mohd. Hanif will oppose the resolution.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A special meeting to celebrate White Lotus Day, the anniversary of the death of H. P. Blavatsky will be held at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.


SPECIMEN FREE

We shall gladly send anybody, GRATIS AND POST-FREE, a specimen copy of Gambers' famous magazine "HEALTH AND VITALITY" along with other valuable literature.

Residents of Bombay can get these in person or ring us up for them. They can also take a loan of the book "IDEAL MARRIAGE" free of charge. BRIJMOHAN & Co., 6, Ferozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Telephone: 30230.

AMIDST

THE APPLAUSES AND CHEERS

NEW THEATRES'

MUKTI

IS GOING STRONG

KANAN'S lilting music!
BARUA'S wonderful direction!

SEE IT TO-DAY
with Your Family and Friends

KOHINOOR

DADAR—B.B.

TIME AS USUAL

MINERVA

TALKIES ::::: LAMINGTON RD.

Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Hol.: 2-30 p.m.

NEW THEATRES'

"PRESIDENT"

Starring:—
KAMLESH KUMARI,
SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI.

The BROADWAY

Kingsway; Khodadad Circle;
DADAR

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW:
AT 10-30 A.M.

Sad with Passion!
Mad with Love!
Glad with the Bliss
of Godhead!

"BHAKTHA TULASIDAS"
(TAMIL)
with RADHA and SABITADEVI

Sinner TURNS Saint!

To-day—To-morrow—Tuesday
at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GARY COOPER,
GEORGE RAFT,
FRANCES DEE.

"SOULS AT SEA"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

Gorgeous Himalayas
Magnificent Kashmir
at their Best in Bombay. See

DAUGHTER
OF THE
HIMALAYAS

Direction—M. Bhavnani
ENAKSHI RAMARAO
(M.A. Hons.) in Chief Role

Sweet Songs, Artistic dances
and scenes of Volcanic Eruptions and Disasters
See to-night at

KRISHNA

Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
Sat Sun. Matinee 2-30 P.M.

ZANANA SHOW ON WEDNESDAY
11-5-38 At 2 P.M.


# TO-DAY ON RADIO

## Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 344 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,585 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3.305 kc/s. for Transmission II.

a.m.

11-30 Malik Arjun Mansur.

p.m.

12-30 For children (Gujarati). 1-0 Recorded European Music. 5-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra. Sandhyakal: Musical composition. 5-40 Devadasi. Gujarati musical programme by Rohini and Party. 6-10 Bhimpalasi on Strings. 6-20 Qawwali. AIR Artists. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 Malik Arjun Mansur. 8-0 Ban Devi. Play in Hindustani. By AIR Artists. 8-30 Bai Laxmibai of Baroda. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Nawab Saheb Ka Bater. A sketch. By Ether Raiders. 9-30 The News. 9-45 Fortnight in Sport. Review by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-0 Bai Laxmibai of Baroda.

## Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 888 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Time Signal. Jogla on Sarangi. 7-10 Concert of Light and Classical Music. 8-30 For our young listeners.

TRANSMISSION II

noon.

12-0 Popular Hits.

p.m.

1-0 Programme of Old Masters.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

6-0 AIR Orchestra. 6-10 Light variety. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Rekhabai. 8-30 Readings from Waqiat-i-Darul-Hukumat Delhi. 8-40 Khan Saheb Fayyaz Khan. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Programme of Sunday Music. 10-55 News.

## Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.3 metres, 9.575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III
60 metres 4.905 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 to 7-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-30 Ghazals by Sekhabai and Basheer Jan. 7-45 Khan Saheb Fayyaz Khan. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Ghazals. 10-15 Instrumental Interlude. 10-20 Khan Saheb Fayyaz Khan. 10-55 Late news.

## Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres 1,022 kc/s.

p.m.

6-30 Lucknow Orchestra. 6-40 Munnan Saheb. 7-0 Gauhar Sultan. 7-25 Baby Noor Jehan. 7-35 Narain Yashvant Patki. 7-45 Much Ado About Nothing. Talk in Hindustani by Salonvi. 8-0 Munnan Saheb. 8-25 Baby Noor Jehan. 8-40 Munnan Saheb. 8-50 Geets. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Saghar and Hafeez. 10-5 Narain Yashvant Patki. 10-15 Munnan Saheb. 10-40 Gauhar Sultan.


MAJESTIC

CINEMA: ..... :GIRGAUM

Daily: 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Hol.: 2-30 p.m.

"DHRUV-KUMAR"

SHALINI CINETONE'S
STAR PICTURE


## Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 Light Music. 6-15 Feroz Nizami. 6-35 Religious Music. 7-0 Cotton Growing, talk in Hindustani by M. Afzal. 7-30 Light Music. 7-50 Umra Zia Begam and Feroz Nizami: Duet. 8-0 Wapasi, play in Hindustani by K. Anwar. 8-30 Classical Music. 8-55 Light Music. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Theme and Aesthetic Theory. A talk by B. P. Shinglu. 10-0 Light Music. 10-10 Feroz Nizami. 10-30 Ustad Falusa. A sarangi recital. 10-35 Umra Zia Begam. 10-50 Feroz Nizami and Umra Zia Begam: Duet.

## Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m. 810 kc/s and 49 m. 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

a.m.

8-36 Parul Chowdhury. 8-56 Gokul Chandra Nag. 9-21 Musical Repartee. 9-51 Indubala. 10-11 Music Lesson. 10-51 In Screen World. 11-6 Morning music. News.

p.m.

6-6 Robindra Bandona. Sasti Bachan. 6-11 Abhinandan in Music. 6-18 Feature Programme. 6-38 Kavi Prashasti. 6-43 Homage to poet. By K. M. Shastri. 6-53 Rabindra Sangeet. 7-28 Scenes from Poet's Best Drama. 7-58 Juatya Songeet: (Chorus). 8-6 News, Weather Report (Bengali). 8-21 Mastan Gama. 8-43 Shahjahanbai. 9-6 News. 9-21 Excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan. 9-36 Rabindranath Tagore. 9-51 In Studio to-night. Francisco Casanovas and his Spanish Orchestra. 10-21 Spanish music.

## Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s

p.m.

1-0 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 1-10 Karim Dad. 1-25 Mumtaz Begam. 1-10 Interlude of Instrumental music. 1-45 Naz Begam. 5-30 Announcements in Hindustani, instrumental music. 5-40 Karim Dad. 6-0 An hour with villagers. 7-0 Naz Begam. 7-20 Instrumental Music. 7-25 Mumtaz Begam. 7-45 The End. By A. S. Kaifi. 8-0 Karim Dad Khan. 8-20 Dilbar and Qadir. 8-25 Naz Begam. 8-45 Khyber Orchestra. 8-55 Mumtaz Begam. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Kahkashan.

## B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16..86m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16..86m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16..86m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m)

p.m.

7-27 Announcements. 7-30 B B C Military Band. 8-35 Green Fields and Pavements, talk by Henry Williamson. 8-50 Alfredo Campoli and his Salon Orchestra. 9-15 Newsletter and Sports Summary. 9-40 Religious Service.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m Arabic Programme
GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m
GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31 32m
GSB 9 51 Mc/s (31 55c.)
GSB 9 51 Mc/s (31 55c

### "WIRELESS" LEAVES FOR HYDERABAD

Hansraj "Wireless" left for Hyderabad (Sind) by the Quetta Mail this morning, from where he proceeds to Sukkur to stay with his brother.—United Press.

# PAPER MILLS IN NIZAM'S STATE

## Government To Encourage Industry

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

It is understood that the Nizam's Government have sanctioned a scheme in favour of a private concern for the establishment of a pulp and paper mill in the State. The mill is to have a capacity of producing about six thousand tons of paper every year and it will be located at Sirpur where good quality of bamboo and coal are available within easy reach. This unique feature of finding coal and bamboo within a distance of thirty miles of one another places the Sirpur mills is in the most advantageous position as compared to any other mill in India. It is estimated that there is a saving of over rupees forty per ton of paper manufactured in the matter of coal and bamboo alone.

The authorised capital of the proposed mill be about one crore against which rupees forty five lakhs will be issued at present in the form of shares. The Nizam's Government, it is stated have agreed to purchase shares to the extent of rupees seven lakhs and forty thousand. The shares of about 17-1/2 lakhs will be offered for subscription to the public.

It might be recalled that a proposal for establishing pulp and paper industry was under the consideration of the State Government of which capital expenditure was expected to be less than fifty lakhs, for a plant designed for an annual output of 5 to 6 thousand tons. About seven years back the State authorities conducted certain experiments at the Forest Research Institute with bamboos from the State and a detailed survey of the bamboo areas in Adilabad Forests was made with satisfactory results. As regards flowered bamboo, the authorities have come to the conclusion that even after four years' standing though dry and dead it retains its paper making qualities and can, therefore, be profitably utilised in case a few years' gap should appear between the flowering of the bamboo areas to the north of Asifabad town and the maturing of the new forests to south of it.

# "POLITICALS" IN U. P. JAILS

## Release Question Raised In Provincial Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, May 7.

Considerable discontent is being felt in some Congress circles over Government's attitude towards Chaura Chauri and Gulaothi riot cases and some other prisoners. A number of prisoners connected with these cases still remain in jail. Replies given by the Govenment in Assembly recently revealed that Government had not classified these prisoners as political. A meeting of the Congress Party held at which the Government action came in for sharp criticism. It is understood the Premier has agreed to reconsider the question.

Some District Congress Committees have passed resolutions demanding the release of these prisoners the matter is likely to assume serious [illegible] in the near future. If the demand is pressed the Ministry may have to face another difficult situation. Why the Ministry did not classify these prisoners as political remains a mystery although one reason that is being given is that the Governor would not have agreed to release them These prisoners were not in the Government's list when the recent crisis arose in these provinces.

*NEXT FRIDAY*
**From 13th May**
YOU WILL SURELY SEE
**MR. EZRA MIR'S**
brilliant touches of direction—in the story that is pulpitating with the life of Human beasts of burden—the Rickshawalas..... A story that is stuffed with spicy, piquant and pungent situations never told on the screen before.

**RICKSHAWALA**
alias
**BHOLA RAJA**
Starring:
MAZHAR, ILADEVI, CHARLIE, GHORY, WASKI, WAHIDAN, DIXIT, INDOOBALA, Etc.

RANJIT'S SMARTLY DIFFERENT PICTURE
From FRIDAY: 13th MAY
**THE WEST END**

**WELLINGTON**
DAILY: 3-30; 6-30; 10 P.M.
**20TH CENTURY FOX**
Presents the popular star of "The Country Doctor" in
**SINS OF MAN**
**SINS OF MAN**
the picture that will make every emotion in your heart respond!
**JEAN HERSHOLT**
in the
SYMPATHY-INSPIRING DRAMA
with an
EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG HUMAN APPEAL!
**"SINS OF MAN"**
with
**JEAN HERSHOLT**
**DON AMECHE**
It is a splendid film—quite out of the ordinary run of picture!
Plans Open. Phone 22666.
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
Cecil B. De Mille's greatest production
**"THE PLAINSMAN"**
with Gary Cooper—Jean Arthur.

**Patentex**
Scientific preparation for
ANTI-CONCEPTION
Easy to handle non-injurious and effective in use for the last 25 years
Recommended by Medical profession THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
Available at all chemists.

# AROUND THE COURTS

## Bombay, Saturday.

A middle aged Parsi residing at Grant Road committed suicide this morning, by shooting himself.

An inquest was held on his body this afternoon. The Coroner's Jury returned the verdict of death.

---

Abdul Latif Abdul Sakoor was arrested yesterday, by the Agripada Police on a charge of receiving stolen property.

It was stated that the accused who was a cycle shop keeper, purchased a cycle alleged to have been stolen from one Kanyalal Manjila and gave it on hire to one Eknath. The accused stated that he purchased the cycle thinking that it was of genuine possession of Kanyalal.

The owner traced the cycle and found that the accused person had changed the cycle for destroying its identity. He is ordered to be remanded into Police custody till the 9th instant pending investigation.

---

In view of certain comments made regarding the inquest on a 17-year-old girl named Laxmibai Mahadeo, who died in Bombay early this week, the evidence given by Dr. Behram Bomanshaw Choksi, Honorary Clinical Assistant, Venerial, Department, J J. Hospital, is interesting.

The doctor stated that the girl was brought to the hospital for injections as she had been suffering from syphilis. She was sent by the Children's Aid Society. The first injection was given on February 19, the second on February 26, the third on March 5 and the fourth on April 30. Between the third and fourth injections, she was in Arthur Road Hospital undergoing treatment for smallpox.

"On April 30," the doctor said, "we thoroughly examined her and gave her an injection. The drug contained 20 per cent arsenic We had given her the usual dose. Five minutes after the injection she vomitted and had convulsions. She was given the necessary treatment to revive her but she expired about 12-30 p.m. The cause of death was acute arsenicol poisioning due to the peculiar susceptibility of the patient which could not have been anticipated in any event."

---

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by shock as a result of extensive electrical burns accidentally sustained at Karjat while doing his work on an electrical structure, to-day, at the inquest on the body of a labourer named Sukka Gabba (33) who died of electric shock in the G. I. P. Railway Hospital, at Byculla on May 4.

It was stated by a sub-station electrical inspector, that the deceased was working under him as a labourer, on the 4th May at about 4 p.m. Sukka was working with a fitter on a structure about 15 feet from the ground. The fitter was tightening a nut to fasten a new insulator and the deceased was standing by his side on the structure, and the witness was watching the alignment of the spark gaps suddenly witness heard a noise and saw a flash and the deceased dropped down unconscious Sukka had received very extensive and bad burns, and was sent to the railway Hospital at Byculla and died there the same day.

Further witness stated, that the part of the structure on which the deceased was standing had been deadened, and a live equipment was at a distance of two feet from the deceased part of the structure. Witness saw the deceased dropping down from the live equipment, and from the plan shown to the jury, witness cannot say how the deceased happened to go to the live equipment.

# PROHIBITION IN "G" WARD

## Lantern Lecture To Intensify Campaign

Under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association a Magic Lantern Lecture was held at Gandhi Maidan, Savani Road on Thursday the 5th instant at 8-30.

Sjt. V. M. Nagwekar the Secretary of the Indian Temperance Association narrated in brief the history of the Association. He further said that the present Ministry has adopted the policy of prohibition and has also determined to make the province dry within 3 years. He exhorted those present to help the ministry to make prohibition a complete success.

Sjt. G. S. Phohekar and Sjt. N. V. Bhure of the Bombay Humanitarian League delivered interesting and instructive speeches with the help of the Magic Lantern. Both Sjt. Phohekar and Sjt. Bhure dealt at length on the evils of drink how the drink evil brings not only misery and starvations but utter degradation and ruin of a family.

# PROTEST AGAINST TODDY SHOP

## Bhoiwada Public To Wait On Excise Minister

A representative meeting of Bhoiwada Parel was held on Thursday May 5 a t8 p.m. with Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A.) in the chair under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Cngress Committee to protest against the opening of a toddy shop in the locality.

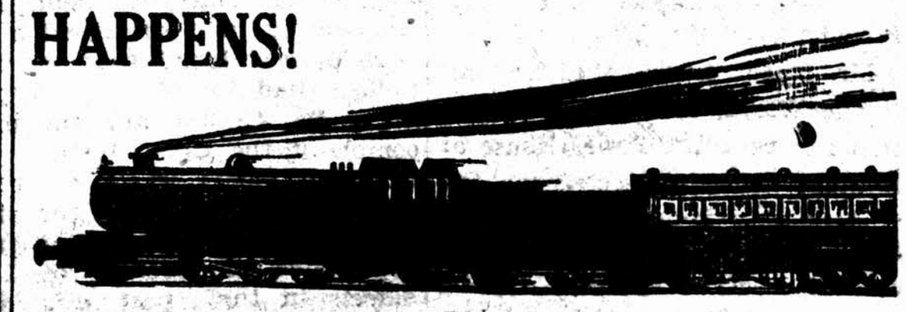
Mr. Ganpatrao Patil moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of Bhoiwada residents records its strong protest against the proposed opening of a toddy shop in the locality and appeals to the Collecter of Excise and the Minister of Excise not to grant permission for such shop."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Rambhai Patil.

It is understood that a deputation of the locality will wait on the Minister of Excise to convey the resentment felt at Bhoiwada against the opening of the toddy shop.

**UNEXPECTED HAPPENS!**



**State Express**
DETAINED

PRAKASH
MEANS
REAL ENTERTAINMENT

N.B.:—
THIS ANIMAL THRILLER WAS TO COME AT SUPER CINEMA VERY SHORTLY. PUBLIC WILL EXCUSE US FOR ITS DETENTION.
"PRAKASH"

The Noblest form of Love
IS THE MOTHER'S LOVE
FOR THE CHILD
SEE IT DEPICTED IN
**4th Week**
BOMBAY TALKIES'
GREAT SCREEN
ROMANCE:—
**Nirmala**
Starring:—
DEVIKA RANI
and ASHOK KUMAR
Supported By:—
MAYA DEVI, SAROJ BORKAR, KAMTAPRASAD, MUMTAZ ALI, PITHAWALA, M. NAZIR, PRATIMA, Etc., Etc.
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
MATINEE: TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
**ROXY**
TALKIES

*Bombay Council*

# No Need For Research In Ravon Industry?

## Lively Debate On Last Day Of The Session

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**Lively scenes were witnessed in the Bombay Legislative Council to-day, shortly before the session was prorogued.**

**The House adopted three resolutions regarding the provision for use of electricity from the Power House at Bhatgar Dam, the creation of a full-time Law College and the provision for conducting experiments on artifiial silk (Rayon).**

Defective Law courses were responsible according to Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, for a lack able jurists in this province and such men had to be drawn from Madras or Bengal.

A challenge was thrown on the floor of the House by one Rayon member and it was promptly taken up by another in the discussion on the industry. No further experiments were necessary, said Dr. Hamied, as all the processes of producing artificial silk were known and what they wanted was capital. If sufficient money were forthcoming, he undertook to build enough factories in a year, which would meet the needs of the province.

Mr. F. Stones (of the Sassoons) was there to take up the challenge at once. He was ready with any amount, he replied, provided Dr. Hamied had proved that his schemes were economic and were sound business propositions. There was a variety of raw material in India, and they had to see which was the most suitable for the industry.

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Saturday morning with Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Yasin Nurie, Minister for Public Works, moving the resolution for using the Power House at Bhatgar Dam for electrifying the villages upto Lonand, assured the House that Government were proceeding very cautiously in the matter and were acting only on the advice of eminent experts. There could be no loss to Government revenue in the shape of tax on electricity that would have been consumed if this Power were not put into use. For, Government charged no tax on the energy consumed by Government.

The resolution was adopted after brief discussion.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, moved the resolution: "This Council approves of the policy of Government to convert the present part-time Government Law College, Bombay, into a full-time institution.

Explaining the previous attempts made towards reform in Law education, Mr. Kher said that the Chief Justice had written to Government that he was determined on improving the standard of education in Law, either through Government or through University and in the last he would impose certain standards in the High Court itself so that the practitioners would have to look for themselves, as far the standard was concerned.

Thereafter a small Committee consisting of a representative of Government, of the Bar Council and of the University went into the matter and submitted a report. It was found that the Law College had in all made a profit of Rs. 4,38,000, and the main complaint the Chief Justice was that this money was not being utilised for improving the standard of Law education. One great draw back on account of the defects in the past, was that there were no eminent jurists of brains in this province and they had to draw men from Madras or Bengal, though there were able lawyers and advocates.

Prof. S. R. Davar supported the resolution and said that it was well that pupils while in the formative period were taken into the Law college.

Mr. S. C. Joshi and Dr. G. S. Mahajani supported the resolution.

Mr. N. D. Deodheker disapproved of the way in which the matter was brought before the House.

The Prime Minister replying to criticism said that the qualification could not be lowered because the students had to study subjects like Equity, Succession, Indian Contract Act and similar difficult subjects.

The Resolution was adopted.

The re solution on the provision for experiments on Rayon was carried after a lively debate.

The session was then prorogued.

---

The total intake of recruits for regular army last week in England was 908 an increase of 531 over figure for the corresponding period of the last year and a record for that week since the war.


# FABRICS

that will please smart women and make any woman SMART.

Wear **INDIANESE** Pure Silk Fabrics

Georgette, Crepedechine, Satin Etc. in any shade can be had from:—

Wholesale, M/S. Karanjia Bros., Ltd. Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

Retail, M/S. Karanjia & Co., Ltd. Hornby Road, Fort.


# Seva Samiti Merges In National Scouts

## Kunzru Attacks Nawab Of Chhatari's Policy

**The General Secretary of the Indian National Scout Association has sent the following:**

**The outstanding event since the inauguration of the Hindustan Scout Association has been the meeting of the National Council of the Seva Samiti Scouts. This Association had decided upon the immediate affiliation of the Seva Samiti Scouts to the Hindustan Scout Association which will be a genuinely national organisation, owing allegiance to the Motherland and run on purely national lines.**

Pandit Kunzru, addressing the Council, said that the dissatisfaction in the public mind with regard to the Manner in which the scout movement had been conducted by the Baden-Powell Boy Scout Association was mainly due to the fact that it had not given its scouts and scouters adequate opportunities for acquiring independence of character. Moreover that Association was pervaded by official influences and did not permit of patriotic service with wholehearted enthusiasm. The interview given by Lord Baden-Powell to journalists caused a widespread agitation which even compelled the Triennial Conference to decide upon making fundamental changes.

Pandit Kunzru also referred to the Private confidential and Urgent Circular issued by the Nawab of Chhatari to all Baden-Powell Associations in India.

Pandit Kunzru, in a most forceful language refuted the charges levelled against the Seva Samiti Scouts. He mentioned that the Nawab Saheb had misrepresented matters that had been fully thrashed out at the First Round Table Conference.

Referring to the change in the Promise, Pandit Kunzru pointed out that the Nawab of Chhatari and Mr. Thaddaeus, the two most important representatives of the Baden-Powell Movement, had at least personally agreed to a compromise formula which included the word 'State' in place of the 'King-Emperor.'

Finally Pandit Kunzru pointed out that the tone of the circular in question proved beyond doubt that the B. P. Association had not given any choice to its commissioners to participate in the discussions at the Second R. T. C. with an open mind. He seemed to echo the statement made by Mr. Madan Mohan at the Second R. T. C. that the Baden-Powell Association had come to the Conference with closed minds and commandeered votes.

PATROL LEADERS CAMP.

The Patrol Leaders of Bombay enjoyed a four-day camp at the beautiful four hundred acre I. N. S. A. camp ground on the hill facing the sea at Karanja.

All boys of the camp, Hindu Mahomaden and Parsi sat together at dinner, worked together in training and played together in the evenings. The national flag and the Scout flag, both flew together in the cool breeze of the sea.

SCOUTERS' TRAINING CAMP.

The third I. N. S. A. training camp for scoutmasters will be held at Malad on the Malad-Marwa Road from the 20th to the 30th May. The programme of training will include the Tenderfoot and Second Class Tests, over and above which, discourses will be given on 'Scouting and the Allied Movement's, 'History of the Scout Movement', 'Troop Organisation and Management.' 'The Art of Leadership,' 'Scouting and the Indian Village', 'Public Service'. 'Trends in Modern Education', etc.

Practical training will be given in First Aid, Signalling, Knotting, Astronomy, Tent Pitching, Cooking, Axemanship, etc.

There will be half day hike over the neighbouring hills. The practical course will include compulsory manual labour for every member of the camp, and the scouters under training will personally do some kind of public service. There will be physical exercises and games every day.

# FOLLOW CONGRESS EXAMPLE

## Bajaj Advises Sikar Public To Maintain Non-violence

SIKAR, May 6.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj addressed a mammoth meeting here yesterday, attended by nearly 4,000 people. Pandit Bajaranglal Joshi presided.

Sethji was given an ovation with cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" when he rose to speak. He congratulated the public for maintaining peace and non-violence during the recent trouble. But they should not feel that they had established their right. This was only the beginning of their mission and unless they organised themselves and had discipline, their enthusiasm would not fructify. He was here for the last few days, but he did not observe real peace in the minds of the people.

The speaker added:

"This sort of attitude is not going to help you. If you have any grievance, you should press the A.G.G. for its redress by legitimate and constitutional means. Instead of that, you are still making demonstrations, unbecoming of fighters for Swaraj.

CONGRESS EXAMPLE.

"The Congress has got power through peaceful constitutional fight. You must not ignore the history of achievements of this great organisation in the country. You should not interfere in the day-to-day administration, but rather help those responsible for maintaining peace and order."

The public sat for three hours peacefully and listened to every word uttered by Sethji.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will leave this noon for Jaipur, where he will stay till May 10.—United Press.

# DECCAN STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

SANGLI, May 7.

The dates of the twelfth session of the Deccan States Peoples' Conference to be held at Sangli under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney, have now been finally fixed from the 20th to the 22nd May 1938.

Three other conferences, viz., the Deccan States Students' Conference, the Deccan States Pleaders' Conference and the Deccan States M. L. A.'s Conference will be also held on the same dates along with the Deccan States peoples' Conference.—A P.

# Catch Time By Forelock And Capture Political Power

## No Aid To British Govt. Without Full Swaraj Rights

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARJAT, May 5.

**"Office-acceptance is not everything. Offices would be spurned by the Congress, the moment they were found to be unserviceable in the interests of the peasantry."**

**This was the central theme of Mr. Achyut Patwardhan's presidential address to the Kolaba District Political Conference. He added that the Congress Cabinets were in offices only to strengthen the mass forces awakened by the Satyagraha campaigns.**

**Among the important resolutions passed by the Conference the one demanding regulation of relations between Khatedars and cultivator tenants and reduction in land revenue assessment was the most important. A resolution on the solution of the Orissa dead-lock sent a fresh wave of enthusiasm in the Conference as it was unanimously regarded as a fresh proof of the power of the Congress.**

The first function in connection with the Kolaba District Political Conference was the flag salutation ceremony in the centre of the mango-grove, where the Conference Camp has been pitched. While flying the flag aloft, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan made reference to the happenings at Mysore and protested against the firing resorted to by the Mysore police.

After the flag salutation ceremony the agricultural exhibition was opened by Mr. S. V. Tilak, President Kolaba District Congress Committee and the cattle exhibition by Mr. Shankar Rao Deo.

The Conference was to have been opened by the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe. But he sent a telegram expressing his inability to attend and therefore Mr. R. B. alias Bhausaheb Raut, Chairman of the Reception Committee, proceeded to welcome the delegates and visitors who had gathered in the mango-grove near Karjat Station in their hundreds.

A batch of young girls sung the national song by Rabindranath Tagore, "Jana Gana Mana".

### LOCAL GRIEVANCES

Mr. Raut confined his speech to the local grievances regarding excessive land assessment and pleaded for all round justice from the Congress Government. He also pointed out that the Industries Department in Co-operation with the Public Works Department could do a good deal to harness the electric power in the District for the development of cottage industries. He also drew attention to the question of water scarcity in the District and urged that people living in the 'Kharepat', i.e., salt land area deserved immediate relief.

Messages wishing success to the Conference were then read by Mr. T. N. Bedekar, Secretary, Kolaba District Congress Committee. Messages were received from Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, L. M. Patil and others. Among those present on the dais were Messrs. Keshaorao Jedhe and Shankarrao Deo, besides all Congress workers in the District.

### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan received a great ovation as he rose to address the audience. He began with the observation that quite a new spirit was to be discerned everywhere in the country since the National Congress accepted Ministries in seven provinces. Everybody, high and low, in these provinces felt assured that their interests were safe in their hands. Mr. Patwardhan made it clear that Congress Ministries had very limited power, but under orders from the Congress they had decided to do their best to develop their national strength by giving all possible benefit to the people. Congress did not believe that their Ministers could do much and Congress also visualised that another fight on an appropriate occasion was absolutely necessary to win complete political power viz., independence without which the grievances of the people, economic and social, could not be redressed.

### CONGRESS POLICY

"The day on which Congress Cabinets in the various provinces find that they are no longer able to serve the interests of the broad preasantry of this land, they will relinquish their offices That is the great characteristic of the Congress Ministers, as distinguished from the various Ministers who have held these offices in the past. The Congress is committed to a policy of satisfying the demands of the hungry and half-naked peasantry of this country and in order to realise this ideal the Congress will not stop short in its career, Congress is aware that to realise this aim, Congress will have to attack the interests of the landed aristocrats and the plutocrats but Congress will not shrink from that unpleasant duty of those interests do not see the writing on the wall betimes and revise their ways of behaviour with the peasantry."

Proceeding Mr. Patwardhan referred to the tactics of the Democratic Swaraj and Independent Labour Parties in trying to bring the great national organisation into the estimation of the people and exhorted them not to fall a prey to their blandishments. If Congress was to carry out all its commitments, it was necessary that the whole country i.e., the peasantry in the country should stand by the Congress.

### INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Concluding Mr. Patwardhan drew the attention of the Conference to the international situation and pointed out that it was the duty of all to be wide awake and watch in what position the British Imperialist Government was now placed. In the event of a war between the several world Imperialisms, the opportunity of India would come. They would have to catch time by the forelock and capture political power. The Congress policy of non-violence alone would give them the necessary power of resistance. He said unless they secured full rights of Swaraj, they should not aid the British Government with men, money and materials. Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian people would march to complete Independence, concluded Mr. Patwardhan.

### CONGRATULATIONS TO MINISTERS

The President then moved the resolution expressing grief at the demise of Mr. C V. Vaidya and Mr. K. S. Altekar.

The first resolution of the Conference congratulated the Kher Cabinet on its achievements during the last ten months and hoped it would be able to carry on its work as until now.

Mr. J. V. Lele, Alibag moved this resolution paying tribute to the spirit of self-sacrifice of men like Messrs. Kher and Munshi. Mr. K. M. Jedhe. M.L.A., (Central) and President M. P. C. C. seconded the resolution.

### TENANCY LEGISLATION

Mr. L. G. Patil, M.L.A., moved a resolution demanding land legislation embodying fixity of tenure, right of transfer and fair rent to the tenant.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, the veteran Maharashtra leader seconded the resolution in an extremely pursuasive speech.

### ORISSA DEADLOCK

Dr. Baburao Mehta of Mahad proposed the resolution expressing satisfaction at the solution of the Orissa deadlock.

Mahant Seetaram Shastri seconded the resolution.

### KARJAT GRIEVANCE

Mr. Thosar moved a resolution pointing out the discrimination made in respect of the Karjat Taluka and demanding its redressed.

Mr. Shankarrao Medhi seconded the resolution. Mr. J. V. Lele further supported the resolution.

Mr. Vedak, Panvel moved a resolution condemning the Mysore Durbar for the Viduraswatham, massacre. Mr. Iyengar, a Mysore subject now settled in Kolaba District seconded the resolution.

### ASSESSMENTS IN KOLABA

Mr. S. V. Tilak moved a resolution condemning the re-revised settlement and demanding its cancellation forthwith with an extremely informative speech studded with facts and figures. Mr. Gajananrao Shringarpure, seconded the resolution.

### HARIJAN SERVICE

Mr. Barve, President Harijan Seva Sangh, Maharashtra Branch moved a resolution regarding Harijan Service.

Acharya Bhagwat seconded the resolution.

Mr. D. K Kunte, M. L. A., proposed the anti-Federation resolution which was seconded by Mr. Adhikari.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. T. N. Bedekar moved a resolution congratulating the Bombay Cabinet on launching the prohibition policy. The resolution envisaged a scheme of selecting a taluka in this District for complete prohibition and its being taken up by Government for that purpose.

Mr. Yeshwantrao Gurjar seconded the resolution and it was passed. Seth Chapsi Purshottam moved and Seth Nathji Saha seconded a resolution demanding all provincial roads passing through Chawk, Pen and Mahad to be realigned, so as to avoid accidents.

Among other resolutions were those on spread of literacy, water supply in salt paddy-growing lands, standardisation of weights and measures, development of fisheries, abolition of grazing fees in Sudhagad taluka of Bhor State and main bunds in salt lands.

Mr. B. S. N. Cooper, the new Vice-President of the Bombay City Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association, Bombay. During his treasurership of the Association he has put the Association on a sound financial basis and his election as Vice-President has been well-received.

## BHANGIS IN HEAVY DEBTS

### Urgency For New Co-operative Societies

(From A Correspondent.)

NARSANDA, May 3.

Mr. Bhaijibhai Vaghela—Scheduled caste representative of this district has brought to the notice of Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Minister of the Co-operative Department, the sad plight and the heavy indebted conditions of the Bhangi Municipal employees and the necessity of organising new Co-operative Societies for them with a view to make them free from the clutches of the 'sowkars'. He has also requested the Minister for the better management of the present societies.

For the sake of this work of organisation Mr. Vaghela has recommended the name of Mr. Chimanlal C. Narkhi who has very good practical experience of such work and also of the debt-redemption to be appointed as Hon. Organiser.


# Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or New—Cured Guaranteedly MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE; Visit personally, Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday 9 to 12 a.m. only

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)

Near Prathana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, opp Central Bank, BOMBAY. 4. P.S. Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

Sole Agents:—P. Muncherji & Co., 10, Hamam St. Bombay 1.

# THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

## Lucky Numbers For The Month Of March 1938

We have purchased the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of March 1938. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

No. 149753 Rs. 25|-
GIRDHARLAL DWARKADAS,
DHANDHOOKA.

No. 651379 Rs. 10|-
NATHA PASU,
C|o Bhavanji Natha,
Bawla Chawl,
Chinch-Pokli,
Parel Road,
BOMBAY.

No. 650862 Rs. 10|-
SHIV RATTAN
RAGHBARDAYAL,
Clearing Agent,
Darookhana, BOMBAY 10.

No. 871908 Rs. 5|-
HARJIVAN PURSHOTTAM,
915, Picket Cross Road,
BOMBAY.

723619 Rs. 5|-
H. H. UTANWALA,
Star Bldg.,
Sandhurst Road,
Dongri, BOMBAY.

No. 647310 Rs. 5|-
RADHAKRISHNA ,
C|o. Standard Vacuum Oil, Co.
Ballard Estate, FORT

No. 726420 Rs. 5|-
BHAIJIBHAI L. MANSURI,
Surangpur, Haldharvas,
Motor Service, AHMEDABAD.

No. 870639 Rs. 5|-
SHAMSUDIN MOHOMADALLY,
C|o. Messrs. E. Ebrahimji & Co.,
Timber Merchant, Campbell St.
KARACHI.

No. 725468 Rs.5|-
PURSHOTAM LADHUBHAI,
Opp. Prabhat Talkies,
Nanakwada. KARACHI.

No. 858602 Rs. 5|-
HARILAL DIVSHANKER VYAS,
C|o. D. K. Puranik & Co.,
1-6 Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

# THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

## Lucky Numbers For The Month Of March 1938

We have purchased the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of March 1938. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

No. 871032 Rs. 50|-
D. S. ENGINEER,
Rutton Mansion,
Forjet Street,
BOMBAY 7.

No. 143276 Rs. 10|-
G. G. SABNIS,
Sabniswada, No. 77
Sawantwady ,
Sawantwady State,
Dist. RATNAGIRI.

No. 150782 Rs. 10|-
S. R. SESHADRI IYENGAR,
C|o S. Ramaswami Iyenger,
Retired Sub-overseer, Northern Extension,
HASSAN P. O. Mysore State.

No. 730527 Rs. 5|-
L. S. KAUNDS,
C|o. Singer Sewing Machine,
Ballard Estate, FORT.

No. 723806 5|-
ABDULLABHOY VISHRAM,
New Market, DONGRI.

No. 729352 Rs. 5|-
B. ASWARTHA RAO B.A.B.E.
Peddacheppali, CUDDAPA Dist.

No. 145973 Rs. 5|-
MASTER E. J. ELIJAH,
Near Rly. Hospital,
Vasco da Gama, GOA.

No. 725164 Rs. 5|-
K. CAWASJI,
Thoborn House,
Mereweather Road,
APOLLO BUNDER.

# "Wanted" Advertisement Ruse

## Applicant Cheated Of Money

PATNA, May 7.

How the advertisement in a paper for three youths and an 'applicant' for employment was cheated of a sum of money has been revealed by police investigation into the alleged cheating by the men following their arrest and subsequent release on bail.

It is stated that the advertisement wanted organisers for a firm to canvass and sell certain articles in a town in the United Provinces. An applicant from a town in Bihar is reported to have sent a sum of money as security for the appointment but received no appointment letter in return.

Information is being lodged with the police, three persons were arrested who are alleged to have cheated various persons similarly.—A P

## *CITY FATHERS WALK-OUT*

KARACHI, May 6.

A sensation was caused in the Karachi Municipal Corporation Hall this evening when 23 Councillors staged a walk-out as a protest against the attitude of the Corporation in declining to adjourn the House for the whole sitting in memory of Sir Montagu Webb who died in England last night.

The Corporation met at 5-30 p.m. to elect Mayor for the new year when the resolution to adjourn the House was moved from the Chair, but was lost by 35 votes against 23. Thereupon the Councillors staged the walk-out.

The House was adjourned for five minutes only after which the Mayoral election was held.—United Press.

## *BR. WAR OFFICE AND INDIAN ARMY*

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 5.

Reports from London call attention to the new problem for Indian authorities arising from recent concessions and allowances granted to British troops by the War Office.

It has been estimated that the additional cost involved so far for British troops stationed in the United Kingdom alone is nearly two million pounds annually. No information is available here regarding the extra cost of British troops stationed in India, but it is bound to be considerable. Will the Indian Exchequer be called upon to bear this extra burden in whole or in part? This is the question which has been raised by London reports. Presumably this is one of the points under discussion in London talks between the British War Office and representatives of Indian Army Headquarters but I am not sure how far Government of India will be able to enforce its demands against War Office

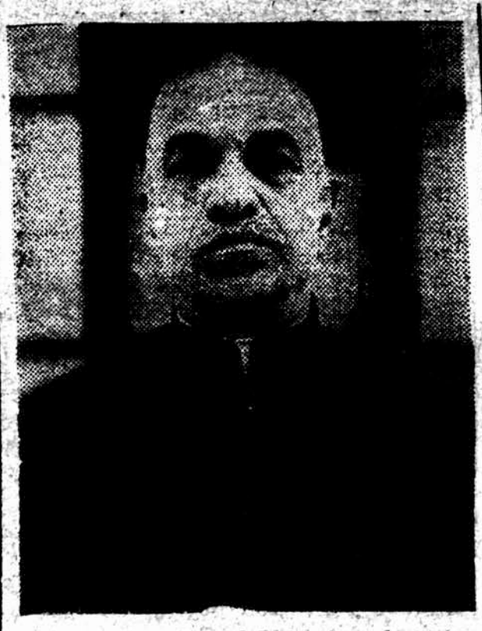
Both as regards capitation rates and contribution for mechanisation of British units in India it has been seen that the British War Office has practically forced its decision on India though they are nowhere near India's just claims.

## SHIVAJI JAYANTI CELEBRATED IN RAIPUR

RAIPUR, May 7.

Shivaji Jayanti was celebrated here on Monday last under the auspices of the Maharashtra Sangha.

In the evening a procession headed by a life portrait of Shivaji was taken out through the main thoroughfares and later on a meeting was held at the Gandhi maidan. Several prominent citizens addressed the meeting.—A.P.



Sir Vepa Ramesam, ex-Judge of the Madras High Court, who has been appointed by the Mysore Government as Chairman of the Committee to inquire into the recent police firing in Viduraswatham village.

## VIDURSAWATHAM ENQUIRY

### Committee To Commence Work On Monday

BANGALORE, May 6.

The Mysore Government has issued an order appointing a Committee to enquire into the police firing at Viduraswatham with Sir Vepa Ramesam, retired Judge of the Madras High Court as Chairman.

The terms of reference of the Committee are to ascertain the causes that led to and other circumstances connected with the disturbances, whether the firing by the police was justified and if so whether the firing was adequate or excessive.

It is learnt that the tribunal will commence the enquiry at Daly Memorial Hall, Bangalore, on May ..—A. P.

Mr. Tixier, Director of Control of the Bureau of the Inspection of Colonies in France, who has been deputed to enquire into the recent riots and other disturbances in Pondicherry, arrived at Pondicherry from Madras.

## STERN WARNING TO MADRAS CLOVE MERCHANTS

MADRAS, May 7.

"We Congressmen who have courageously faced 'lathi' attacks from the police for picketing foreign cloth, will not fear to picket the clove, especially at a time when the Congress is in power and no police force can attack us. I find that you are not amenable to reason, and this moment do I break negotiations with you and if I am worth the salt in this country, I will do what I can and see that picketing of cloves begins to-morrow morning'

This was the vehement declaration made by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, last night when he met clove merchants at the residence of Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty.

As arranged previously 20 Marwari and Muslim clove dealers met the Congress leaders to come to a definite agreement regarding the clearance and sale of cloves landed here on May 4 until a definite settlement is made between the Indian and Zanzibar Governments

The picketing campaign commences this morning under the leadership of Mr Shafee Mahomed and Mr Raguraja Bharati, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the Madras District Congress Committee

Finding that the merchants were not likely to come to any terms, it was decided to start picketing which will commence at 7 this morning.—United Press.

### POLITICALS ABANDON HUNGER-STRIKE.

RANGOON May 7.

A deputation of three prominent citizens waited upon the Superintendent of the Insein Jail in connection with the report that the prisoners belonging to the Tha Kin Party had gone on hunger-strike It is stated that the prisoners have abandoned the strike following an assurance from the members of the deputation. The cause of the hunger-strike is unknown A P

# OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Let Us Have A National Lottery

By N. J.

During the discussions in the Bombay Legislative Assembly some days ago, a good deal of interesting information was elicited regarding the popularity of the Goa lotteries in this presidency. It appears from the replies given by the Home Member that Bombay City alone sends about 30 to 40 thousands of rupees to Goa every fortnight as purchase price of the sweep tickets. People of all classes buy those tickets. The sale of Goa lottery tickets does not constitute an offence under the existing law as it stands. Neither is there any law in force in the province for the prohibition of the sale of lottery tickets, though it was declared that Government soon propose to undertake legislation for that purpose.

* * *

## *Open Sesame*

Which is a piece of news which I for one far from welcome. And I know that there are tens of thousands of people in this city and presidency, who also share the same views. We feel that the occasional flutter we may have, instead of doing any harm, does us a lot of good. The rupee or two one invests in a sweep is a sort of Open Sesame to fortune. It reconciles us with one's hard lot and gives us fresh hope to live and labour. I really don't see why Government should penalise the only opportunity a few of us might have of making our fortune. It is really surprising that many of our modern States which are themselves rested in inequality should look askance at a harmless sweep. A sweep might not be the best way of redistribution of wealth, but at any rate there is no humbug about it. It is very significant that even the Soviet has not banned sweeps though it has made short shrift of must other things of the old order. When I buy a sweep ticket, I know exactly what I am doing, and that can hardly be said, when, say, I buy a sweep in the share market. And I have never regretted losing my money for I know that it has helped to enliven the life of some other needy soul. It is a very voluntary subscription for diffusing light and happiness among our fraternity, whose ranks are open to all on perfectly equal terms. If there had been more of this spirit abroad, the earth would have been indeed a far happier place to live in.

* * *

## *Harmless Pastime*

Our pinchbeck moralists and kill-joy legislators seem determined, however, to ban this harmless pastime. For a lottery is nothing more than that, and it ought not to be confused with professional gambling.

I hold no brief either for the Goa or for any other lottery, and personally I have not contributed even a pie towards the maintenance of certain charitable institutions in good Goa which are run on the proceeds of those lotteries. But I certainly want to defend the institution of lotteries, as such. I told there is nothing immoral about it, nor ought it to be illegal. Damning it as gambling before forging a legal ban to stamp it out really shows a poor appreciation both of the philosophy and facts of the lottery system.

* * *

## *Hypocrisy And Cant*

And really, how much hypocrisy and cant is bound up with the whole question of gambling.

A man who is a capitalist is allowed perfect liberty to gamble to his heart's content in the Share Bazar. The Government indeed provides special facilities for that purpose. And yet when a poor labourer may invest a few annas in buying a sweep ticket, immediately the authorities profess to throw up their hands in horror! Professional cotton operators daily indulge with impunity in an orgy of gambling when they deal in futures. When a poor unemployed person tries to follow suit and goes in for figures (instead of the futures), the heavy hand of law immediately descends upon his head! One may go to the race-course and within its licensed and sanctified precincts may put all the gold and silver he can pawn on the whole bunch of hoofing horses. But let one, who is either too busy to spare the time or too poor to afford the entrance fees to the race-course, take out his tattered shirt and hand it to an obliging bookie near about,— — — when lo and behold! he forthwith becomes a criminal and is liable to be hauled up before a Magistrate who for all one knows may have met his luck on the same horse!

* * *

***The whole thing boils down to this, that when a rich man gambles, the gambling is glorified into a very legitimate business; while woe betide his poor cousin who may spare and stint himself for days in order to save a rupee or two to buy a sweep ticket or to put it upon his fancy in the Derby.*** The State will go out of its way in providing all possible facilities and opportunities and what not to the former; while the latter will find itself banished out of the pale of law. Society will fawn before its sharks and whales; but it will cast out the poor fish who might aspire to have his humble flutter. The whole attitude of the state and society on this very interesting issue is typical of the entire capitalist outlook.

**The poor must be saved from themselves and must be helped to remain poor. No E. I. Doradas for them. Let them be content with their lot. Did not the Psalmists tell us that in contentment lies happiness?**

* * *

## *Painless Taxation*

The facts adduced by the Home Minister in the Assembly make an excellent case—not for the prohibition of the sale of lottery tickets but for having a real pucca Swadeshi lottery, under the auspices of Government itself if possible. That will be found to be a most fruitful method of financing the many costly schemes of national reconstruction undertaken by the Congress Ministry Raising revenue through State lotteries is very appositely called painless taxation. On the confession of the Home Member himself nearly a million rupees go every year from this city alone to swell the coffers of the Goa lotteries. Besides that the Irish Hospitals Trust Sweepstakes do a roaring business in Bombay and I should not be surprised if another million is going to Dublin annually. Then there are a number of other minor sweeps in the Indian States, which also are parotnised on a small scale. Add to this the foot-ball pools, the cross-words etc. etc. which under a thin veneer of pastime pamper to the gambling instincts of the public. It would be not be at all an exaggeration to say that nearly a crore of rupees are raised annualy in this presidency for the purpose of giving a trial to luck.

* * *

## *Hot And Cold*

And giving trial to one's luck has nothing unnatural or illegal about it pace all our pseudo-moralists and sham conscience-keepers. I do not see why the gratification of this very innocent instinct should be made made penal. And does the Home Member honestly believe that he will be able to stop the sale of foreign lottery tickets merely by passing a law to that effect? He himself confessed his inability to stamp out Sutta Khel from this city inspite of the thousands of convictions and hundreds of raids. I dare say that the same story will be repeated in the case of the sweep tickets as well. At best they will be driven underground —that's all.

**I do wish that the present conventional moral-cum—sentimental view regarding the evil of lotteries gives way to an enlightened, rationalist outlook. Just at present in Bombay a lottery is being run in aid of the anti-T.B. Fund with the blessings of government! And yet in the same breath the Home Member is talking of banning sale of sweep tickets. Blowing hot and cold—eh!**

## *Tainted Money?*

Let this half-hearted attitude give way to an objective appreciation of the situation. From the premises I have ventured above the only possible conclusion is arrived that we should have a real Swadeshi lottery. Let the invisible gold drain to foreign countries be stopped and let us keep our money in our country by organising occasional sweeps ourselves. It will be helpful, as I noted above, in financing many schemes of national reconstruction. I know that the cry of tainted money will be immediately raised in certain quarters. What money is not tainted? —I am tempted to ask. And my own answer is that the coin I most voluntarily and willingly contribute towards a sweep fund is the least tainted of all, as it is paid without the least compulsion or coercion on anybody's part.

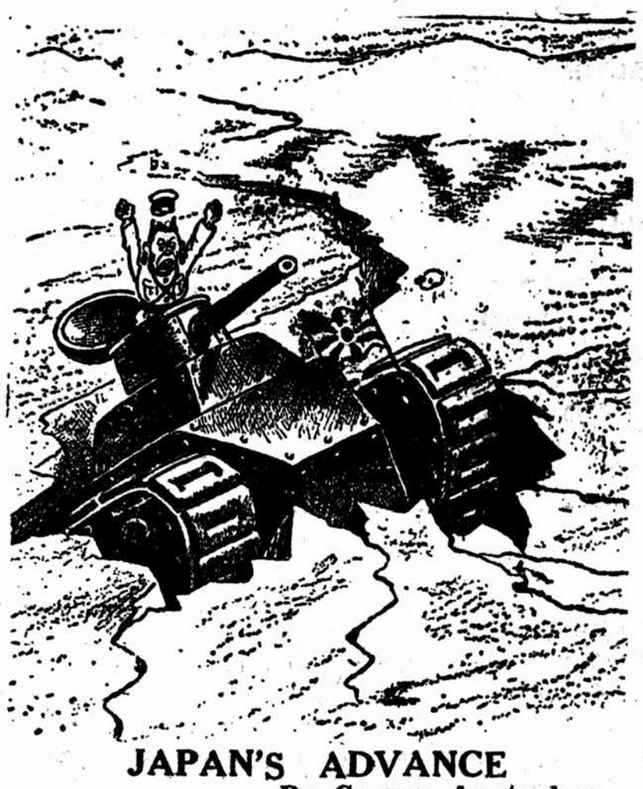
* * *

**HERE IS A GOLD MINE AWAITING TO BE TAPPED, IF ONLY THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT LOSE ITS HEAD IN THE CLOUDS OR BURY IT IN THE SANDS. LET IT AS PRACTICAL ADMINISTRATORS VIEW WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE REST OF THE WORLD.**

The Irish Free State has not to spend a pie for maininging its medical service, thanks to the Hospitals Trust Sweepstake. France stabilised her national finances by organising a gigantic lottery five years ago. The Nazis too raised funds for the relief of the unemployed through the same source. The aeroplanes and guns which are defending China were purchased out of the proceeds of a lottery. Italy, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Portugal, even Soviet Russia—all are running lotteries directly or indirectly to the benefit of themselves and their citizens.

Why should not the Bombay Government take a leaf out of the books of those go-ahead countries and organise a National Sweep of its own. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for gander, and if a lottery is beneficial for fighting the scourge of tuberculosis, it will also be beneficial for many other equally worthy objectives.

**NO SHORT-SIGHTED BAN, THEREFORE, MR. HOME MEMBER. INSTEAD, LET US HAVE A NATIONAL LOTTERY OF OUR OWN!**



**JAPAN'S ADVANCE**
De Groene, Amsterdam.

**The Forty Thieves**
New Masses.

# FACE COMPETITION RESULTS

## ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES

*There were thirty-eight all correct Entries. Rs. 2,000 is divided among the following thirty-eight successful competitors each getting Rupees fifty-two and Annas ten only (Rs. 52-10-0).*

### BOMBAY.

M. L. SHETH,
Indian Co-Operative Navigation Co., Ltd.,
149, Frere Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

GOSALIYA HIMATLAL HARJIWANDAS,
59, Gova Street,
Mint Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

N. MANECKJI,
C/o K. Shroff,
Motiwala Bldg.
Gowalia Tank,
BOMBAY.

Mrs. INDIRA Y. GUPTE,
Karnik Bros.
Dubash Lane,
Girgaum, BOMBAY 4.

M. B. MEDHORA,
Mistry Bldg.,
6th Lane Khetwady,
BOMBAY.

MOHSINBHAI USUFALLY,
C/o. Esufali Ebrahimji Dhorajiwala.
N. 487, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY 2.

V. R. DAWOOD,
2nd, floor, No. 31-43,
Khalasi Chakla,
BOMBAY 3.

SATAR HASHAM,
C/o. Jusub Abu Dalal,
Motiwala Bldg. 3rd floor,
Katha Bazar, Mandvi,
BOMBAY.

G. A. NOORANI,
C/o. A. Dostmohomad & Co.,
105/7 Bhandari Street,
Chakla, BOMBAY 3.

Miss S. A. DOODHBHATE,
Plot No. 211-A,
MATUNGA.

V. C. THAKER,
Block No. 16, Plot No. 209, D.
MATUNGA.

PHIROZ DARUWALA,
No. 511 C.
Adenwala Road,
MATUNGA.

### Bombay Suburbs.

Miss MOTI P. DALAL,
"Sea Breeze"
B. J. Road, BANDRA.

R. M. JOSHI,
Kolsewadi, Rly. Blocks,
No. 575 KALYAN.

### Broach.

V. S. CHOKSI,
C/o. C. K. Sethna,
Sati Street, Lalubhai Chakla,
House No. 553 BROACH.

### Bulsar.

A. M. MERCHANT,
C/o. Pitman's Class,
Station Road,
BULSAR.

AHMED NANLAJI MULLA,
Nana Trivad,
BULSAR.

### Bhusawal.

S. G. PATELL,
40 Blocks, 432 A.
BHUSAWAL, G. I.P. Rly.

### Chikhli.

RAMANLAL B. SHAH,
Bania Street,
Chikhli (Dist. Surat)
Via. BILIMORA.

### Cutch.

Lohar SOOMAR HUSHEN,
Ravani Falia,
Near Jakaria Masjid,
CUTCH, Bhuj.

### Dondaicha

VALIMOHOMAD SHAHMOHOMad,
C/o. Seth Saha Mohomad Suleman,
DONDAICHA,
West Khandesh, T. V. Rly.

JILUBAI ADAM,
C/o. Umar Haji Jamal's Shop
at DONDAICHA.
(T. V. Rly.)

JILUBAI DAWOOD NURMAHOMAD,
C/o. Umar Haji Jamal
at DONDAICHA,
(T. V. Rly.)

### Ellichpur

DHUNDIRAJ GANESH SAHASRABUDHE,
Pleader,
ELLICHPUR (Berar.)

### Gandevi

NATVARLAL DAHYABHAI BHAVSAR,
Chhip-wad,
Via Billimora GANDEVI.

### Indore City

IBRAHIM KHANALI BHAGURWALA,
Haldi Bazar,
INDORE CITY.

### Karwar

SHAIKH ABDUL WAHAB SHAIKH HAROON,
C/o. Shaikh Haroon, Shaikh Abdulla,
Head Clerk, P.W.D. Office,
KARWAR, (N. Kanara).

### FACE COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

| Illustrations | Illustrations. |
|---|---|
| A | 2 |
| B | 14 |
| C | 16 |
| D | 9 |
| E | 7 |
| F | 15 |
| G | 4 |
| H | 8 |
| I | 1 |
| J | 18 |
| K | 11 |
| L | 17 |
| M | 10 |
| N | 12 |
| O | 5 |
| P | 3 |
| Q | 13 |
| R | 6 |

### Kathiawar

ABDUL KHALIK AHMAD KHATRI,
C/o. Mullanwada Naka,
JUNAGAD.

Asgarali Abdulali,
Nani Bazar,
MORVI.

BHAI NARAN PARSHOTAM,
Bholwada,
PORBANDAR.

PRANJIVANDAS HAJARILAL KOTHARI,
Near Public Peer,
PORBANDAR.

HARSUKHLAL CHHAGANLAL LUHAR,
Via Junagad,
SHAPUR-SORATH.

NANDLAL GIRDHARLAL SHAH,
C/o. Maganlal Harakchand
at Bazar,
WADHWAN CITY.

### Poona

M. MOHAN,
Agent, The Provincial Bank of India Ltd.
17, Main Street.
POONA.

### Rajpipla

CHAMPAKLAL KANCHANLAL BAXI,
Holichakla.
RAJPIPLA.

### Raigad

Revalal Kanji,
C/o. Kanji Walji Contractor,
RAIGAD C.P.

### Surat

MANGALDAS MOHANLAL JAVERI,
Nanavati Chiniwala's Pole.
SURAT.

### Yaval

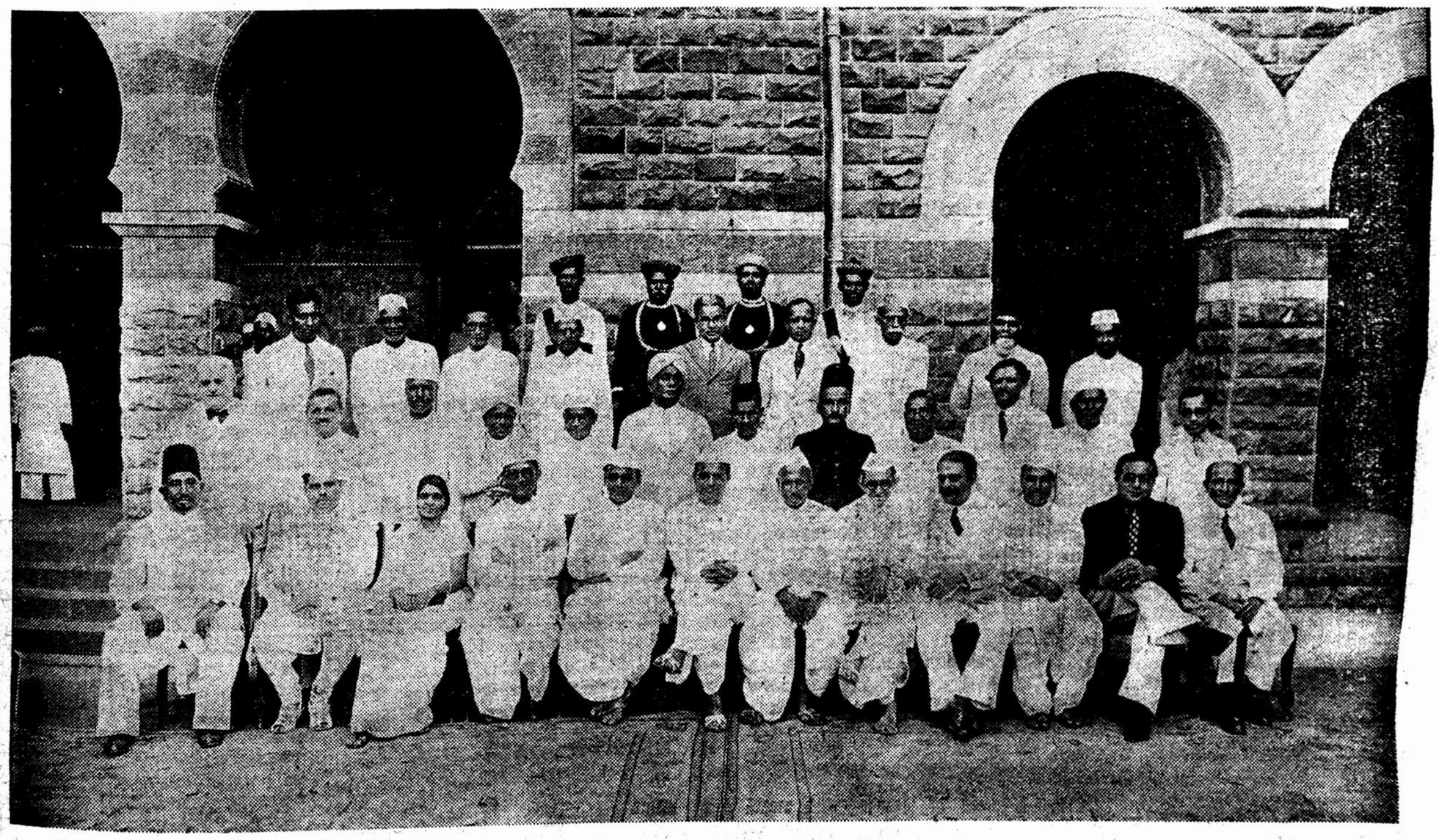
HAJRA BEGUM,
C/o. A. H. Syed,
YAVAL, (E. K.)

**Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.**

**Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. on 16th, May 1938.**

**Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.**

**In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.**



Members of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Hon. Ministers photographed on the last day of the prorogation of the House.

# Bombay Assembly Prorogued

## HEAVY AGENDA PUT THROUGH: KHER'S TRIBUTE TO FORBEARANCE OF OPPOSITION: QUESTIONS ON PROHIBITION AND SCHEDULED CLASSES

**The Bombay Legislative Assembly was prorogued on Saturday after a continuous session of sixty days.**

**The present Session commenced on February 25, the day on which the Budget was introduced. It might be recalled that the Assembly had met for about a month in January, when Government got through important measures. Immediately after the Budget discussion was over Government came forward with several Bills.**

**Some of the important measures that the Government got through in this session are the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, the Bill to amend the Primary Education Act and the Bill to deal with communal riots.**

"Government do not consider it necessary to consult the Legislative Assembly regarding the appointment of Committees to advise them" stated Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, in reply to short notice questions by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, on Saturday with Mr. Narayanrao Joshi Deputy Speaker in the Chair.

Replying to further questions the Minister added that the attention of Government had been drawn to the speech delivered by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas while presiding at the 18th ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company. It was a fact that Sir Purshotamdas was the Chairman of the Committee appointed by Government to carry out an economic and industrial survey of the Province. In spite of the views expressed by Sir Purshotamdas in connection with the question of electricity monopoly concerns, Government still intended to continue him as Chairman of that Committee.

### TOTAL PROHIBITION

"The policy of Government is the total prohibition of all intoxicating articles. But the direction of the approach to the goal is determined by many considerations. The progress made must be judged by considering the province as a whole, not by concentrating attention on a single shop or licence here or there" declared Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Minister for Excise, replying to questions from Mr. S. H. Jhabvala.

To further questions the Minister stated that it was a fact that there is a liquor shop within the premises of the Bandra Railway station. Upto Bulsar on the B.B. and C.I. line there were no liquor bars in Railway stations. The licence for the Bandra Railway Station Bar was a long-standing one, having been granted sometime before 1903.

### In Police Custody for Months

Replying to Mr. J. B. Greaves, Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister stated that Mahomed Hanif, Abdul Karim and Yellappa Basappa were brought before the Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on 24th February 1938. The first named was arrested on 29th December last year while the last two were arrested on 12th January this year. Mahomed Hanif was in police custody from 29th December last year till 24th February this year and the other two were in custody from 12th January till February 24th. They were offered bail by the Magistrate every time they were put up. But they could not furnish bail and remained in custody.

Asked if Government would inquire generally as to the length of time prisoners were kept in custody before they were brought on trial, the Home Minister stated there was no intention of instituting an enquiry as not many instances of long detentions in custody had come to the notice of Government.

Mr. Greaves: Do Government intend to take steps to see that persons are not kept in custody for such long periods without trial?

Mr. Munshi: No. In the opinion of Government the provisions of Section 70 of the City of Bombay Police Act, which empower Presidency Magistrates to order detention in custody, contain safeguards against unduly long detentions.

### SCHEDULED CLASS COMPLAINTS

"Government are determined to see that the scheduled classes enjoy the same rights and privileges as other communities. If therefore, any specific complaints of any disabilities of these classes will be brought to Government notice or to the notice of the Government officers all possible steps will be taken to remove them" was the assurance given by Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, in reply to questions by Mr. D. G. Jadhav.

The Prime Minister added, "Government have repeatedly issued orders that the Scheduled Classes should be accorded the same treatment as all other sections of the public in respect of the free and unrestricted use of public amenities and services. All Government officers concerned are enjoined to see that Scheduled Classes are not interfered with in the enjoyment of public rights. If specific cases of any harassment of the Scheduled Classes by Caste Hindus are reported to the Backward Class Officer or the local officers concerned the complaints are invariably enquired into and all possible relief given".

### DUTIES OF CIVIL SURGEONS

Replying to Mr. Vaman Naik, the Minister of Public Health stated that the duties of the Civil Surgeons did not include visits to villages for the inspection of sanitary condition of the villages, but these officers try to inspect the health and sanitation of the places, where there are dispensaries while on inspection tours and of villages round about, if possible; but whenever there was an epidemic in any village, the Civil Surgeon concerned visited it. Civil Surgeons were not normally required to visit the villages for sanitary inspections and therefore, no reports were submitted by them to Government or to the Surgeon-General. But whenever these officers paid visits to villages, while on inspection tour of dispensaries, they either advise the villager or write to the Assistant Director of Public Health concerned, if the sanitary condition of the villages was bad.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL

After question hours, Mr. L. M. Patil placed before the House the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act as amended by the Upper House. The House approved of the amendments.

The Deputy Speaker then prorogued the Assembly.

Immediately after the Deputy Speaker announced that the session had been prorogued, Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister stated on behalf of Government wished to convey their deep appreciation to the members of the Opposition for the forbearance they had shown in going through a long list of legislative programme put through by Government under peculiar circumstances. He hoped that in future there would be a better planned legislative programme and expected the same forbearance from the Opposition.

FOR LOVERS OF ART

THE ART OF ASIT KUMAR HALDAR

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

R. C. TONDON

A beautiful brochure. No lover of art should remain without a copy.

Published by—

THE ROERICH CENTRE OF ART & CULTURE, ALLAHABAD.

Price Rs. 2.

To be had of—

THE INDIAN PRESS, LTD.

ALLAHABAD, CALCUTTA & BENARES.

# Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

## PRAISEWORTHY EFFORTS TO SAVE THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA AND BRABOURNE STADIUM

(By J. C. MAITRA)

As I was out of India for a short while, I was somewhat out of touch with matters sporting, in this country. On my return to Bombay I am greatly pleased to learn that the affairs of the Cricket Club of India have been wisely handled by Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla, its new President, and the Club may now look forward to a happier and more rosy future. Sir Nowroji did very well, indeed, by taking the members into his confidence by placing last Special General meeting of all his cards on the table at the the Club held in Bombay recently. For a long time all kinds of wild rumours had been afloat not only in this City but in all parts of India regarding the affairs of the C.C.I. It was not at all surprising since every thing was being conducted in a hole and corner fashion and not only the public but even the members of the Club were kept in the dark as to its real financial situation. "The Chronicle" has been loud in its protests against these questionable methods, but for a long time these seemed to fall on deaf ears.

### A HAPPY CHANGE

However, they could not hide the skeleton in the cupboard indefinitely and it had to see the light of day. I have earned quite a heap of odium from certain quarters for trying to expose the reckless and irresponsible manner in which the C.C.I. was being administered. Only a sense of public duty encouraged me to criticise the doings of the Club in a fearless manner. I feel happy to-day that the management of the C.C.I. has at last come into more businesslike hands—but more than that it will be under the vigilant eyes of the businesslike members of Bombay and the public at large, the headquarters of the Club having now been shifted from the closed Budget was inflating beyond all mosphere of this city. I would have been happier still if my warnings had been taken notice of when things were in a less dangerous state, because then the problems of the club could have been solved much more readily and easily. I am not saying all this to prove the depth of my wisdom or keenness of my foresight. I am only referring to them so that everybody may be alert in the future.

### LIKE THE DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL

The Story of the Brabourne Stadium reads like the Bombay Development Scandal. It differs only in this that Lloyd's Government knew how the Development Budget was inflating beyond all measure, while the management of the C.C.I. was kept totally in the dark about it as Sir Nowroji himself admitted in the meeting. A. S. De Mello, the former Secretary, constituted himself to be the Dictator of the Club and did what he liked. There is not the least doubt that the remaining members of the Executive Committee showed an utter lack of the sense of responsibility, for which they must have learnt, a severe lesson at De Mello's hands They have now to find something like twelve lakhs of rupees to save the Club from disaster. It is proposed to issue Debentures for this sum and from what I hear, it would not be extremely difficult to raise it within a reasonable period.

### APPEAL TO FOUNDATION MEMBERS

In this respect the duty of its members is clear. They should render all possible help to steer the Club out of the troubled waters in which it is cast at present. Sir Nowroji made an earnest appeal to the Foundation Members who by paying Rs. 100 at the start have gained greater privileges than Life Members who have paid as much as Rs. 500 later on. He has requested them to make a further donation to the Club, everybody according to means, so that their blood institution may live and prosper Up to this time their response, especially from those of this city has been far from encouraging But it is hoped that they would not be found wanting in the long run.

As for the public it is also their duty to come to the assistance of this institution, particularly the Brabourne Stadium, which is the pride of their City. If it goes into liquidation, it will be a matter of discredit as much to its members as to the citizens of Bombay. At the same time I would like the authorities of the club to dispel the public notion that it is going to another edition of the Willingdon Sports Club. In stead of a National institution it is going to be a haunt of the idle rich and the aristocracy. I hope the masses will not be exploited for the benefit of these gentry. The sooner this notion is dispelled the better it will be for all concerned. The public will then lend greater support and co-operation to it than they would otherwise.

### HUGE ANNUAL DRAIN

Even after the Debenture loan is raised and the outstanding debts paid off the Club will have a huge expenditure to meet annually—Rs. 68,909 in ground-rent Rs. 30,000 in rates and taxes, Rs. 32,400 in Salaries to the staff and Rs. 60.000 in interest on the Debentures. In addition to these, there will be the ordinary running expenses of the Club which will bring the total to the neighbourhood of three lakhs of rupees a year. For a club it is certainly a colossal figure to find annually, But we are assured by no less a businessman than Sir Nowroji that with sound management the Club will be able to not only meet them but even make profits

### THE RIGHT SPIRIT

The first steps towards the successful building up of the financial stability of the Club has already been taken. The longstanding dispute between the C.C.I. and the Hindu Gymkhana has been amicably settled at last. As I have repeatedly stated before, this tug-of-war between these sporting institutions did no good to anybody—and least of all to the sporting community of this City. Indeed it did a lot of harm to them all. If this spirit of give-and-take had prevailed in the beginning, the sporting atmosphere of Bombay would never have seen the storm which passed over it last year, to the detriment of Bombay's, nay. India's Cricket. However, all's well that ends well. The dispute has now been buried in the past for ever, and I have no doubt happy relations will prevail again between all the parties concerned. I pay my humble tribute to all those who have been responsible for it. In this Connection, I must make particular mention of Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla and L. R Tairsee. President of the Hindu Gymkhana.

### WILL IT PAY TO C.C.I.?

I notice that the Hindu Gymkhana has been allotted 500 seats more in another section of Stadium, in addition to the 2,000 seats which were originally allotted to them in the Western Stand along with the other Gymkhanas. The latter have waived their claim to an equal share in order to make this settlement possible. It was highly praiseworthy of them to do so. Had they not yielded even at this stage, no settlement would have been possible and the Club would have been faced with a serious predicament which would have surely brought its ruination

Now the question is whether the charges per seat fixed by the C.C.I. would be a paying proposition to them. They have now given away more than half the seats in the Stadium—and the best of them at that—at a nominal charge. The seats that are left to them now will be difficult to be filled. At any rate they are not likely to bring them a handsome return. Consequently, their most valuable source of income is crippled and diverted to other channels. I do not know if this has been done to placate the principal Gymkhanas and the Bombay Cricket Association of the C.C.I. has a sounder ground for making this concession. I was under the impression that the C.C.I. was going to cancel these allotments as they would not pay them, and make more reasonable arrangements for their disposal. However it is not for me to create fresh difficulties when all the parties concerned are satisfied with the settlement.

### PENTANGULAR GAINS GROUND

It now goes without saying that the Pentangular Tournament will be regularly played at the Stadium with the Hindus participating in it. Bombay is too staunchly wedded to this communal cricket festival to loosen its attachment soon. I cannot foretell the day when it will have the good fortune of being replaced by a healthier competition. The Ranji Trophy Tournament has failed to rouse Bombay. I should not be surprised therefore if its final venue is shifted to Calcutta hereafter. This will hardly be creditable to the cricketing spirit of this City. Not withstanding this Tournament will have to be saved from the jaws of death.

To make the Stadium a paying proposition, tournaments like the Aga Khan Hockey and Western India Tennis Championships should be staged there. With such a beautiful thing at hand it will be criminal waste of public money to put up temporary stands elsewhere at enormous costs and tax the sporting public unnecessarily heavily to fill the pockets of the contractors. I hope the sporting bodies in this City will broach this question in a businesslike manner ere long.

### ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN VISIT?

To help the C.C.I. further in its financial embarrassment, Frank Tarrant who was in a large measure responsible for the visit of the Maharaja of Patiala's Australian team in 1935, has proposed to bring out another Australian team next winter. He says that he will be able to bring Don Bradman Stanley McCabe, Clarrie Grimmett, Jack O'Reilly and other brilliant stars of the Australian Cricket to India and the visit will be a thundering success. First of all, I am opposed to any foreign visit this year—mainly on the ground that Indian Cricket needs a little peaceful time to set its house in order whether the visit will be a a financial success is doubtful. It will chiefly depend upon the composition of the team. From our previous experience of unofficial visits. we should be rather reticent about them. Either the Board of Control may refuse permission to Test players to make the trip or some of the outstanding players may cry off at the last moment for some reason or other. Only official tours should be arranged and encouraged. The C.C.I. should be very careful before it agrees to another foreign visit in the near future. Before I conclude this article I must congratulate the C.C.I. on negotiating its first hurdle successfully. I hope it will do so in the others and fulfil its early promise of an exemplary institution in the country.

# April Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of April was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for April.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager. "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St.. Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m, on any working day,

*WE SHALL PURCHASE COPIES BEARING THE NUMBERS AS SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PRICE MARKED AGAINST EACH NUMBER*

## Rs. 100

946789

—

## Rs. 50

(for each copy)

553870

951834

—

## Rs. 25

(for each copy)

543931

947310

549018

409328

## Rs. 10

(for each copy)

399861

948472

552913

408564

949883

551697

275008

950731

548209

407627

## Rs. 5

(for each copy)

952110

406843

940731

551987

946791

398432

547608

951783

550785

944653

405382

546229

951633

269875

942805

545931

952804

268910

544378

265346

# Around Theatre & Film Land

SITARA:

Who is featured in General Films' "Baghban," nearing completion at Film City.

## *Films We Do Not See In India*

### "BIRTH OF AN EMPIRE"

LONDON: (By Mail).

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., Dr. Martin (the Ethiopian Minister), and the Dean of Canterbury were speakers at a meeting in the Kingsway Hall organised by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, where the film taken in the Abyssinian lines entitled "Birth of an Empire" was shown. Old pre-war films of the people in town and country were first shown—their primitive methods of agriculture and industry, their fragile homes and obvious defencelessness, and then terrible pictures of their arming with simple weapons against a mechanised power, their terror of the aeroplanes swooping over villages, the ruin of Dr. Melly's hospital, the children blistered by gas-bombs, and the valour of the Ethiopian soldiers, still fighting.

Dr. Martin spoke of "this nerve-racking film showing as graphically as possible the cruel methods practised against defenceless victims for two and a half years," and said it must make the audience realise the enormity and shame of the failure of the League of Nations to prevent aggression. Would it be fair, he asked, if, instead of the Abyssinians receiving help and praise for their bravery in fighting against such terrible odds, they were to be handed over to the violent aggressor?

Miss Eleanor Rathbone felt it was right that these terrible pictures should be shown now that our minds were saturated with recent horrors and the anticipation of greater horrors to come. We must not forget the Abyssinians and that we owed them a debt.

"In Mussolini's latest speech, in every speech Hitler makes, we see the result of receding, step by step, before the aggressor countries. Every step is looked on as a concession to fear. In no other sphere of life would Englishmen think that the way to deal with bullies was to retreat."

Miss Pankhurst said that the Abyssinians now held three provinces and had succeeded in capturing many other places, and that increasing numbers of Eritreans were going over to them.

"The war in Abyssinia is not over, and the brave people who are keeping it up are largely acting as a shield to us by keeping part of the Duce's army there," she said.—"Manchester Guardian."

## From India To Hollywood!

### *Merle Oberon And How She Crashed In The Movies*

Merle Oberon Estelle Merle O'Brien Thompson, brought from London where she last appeared in Alexander Korda's "The Scarlet Pimpernel" with Leslie Howard, to Hollywood by Darryl F. Zanuck to appear with Maurice Chevalier in the 20th Century Pictures musical production, "Follies Bergere de Paris", was born February 19, 1911 in Hobart, on the Island of Tasmania, where her parents were visiting the father's maiden aunt. Her father, who died of pneumonia three months before the birth of his daughter, was an English army officer, her mother English on the paternal side and French-Dutch on the other.

STAY IN BOMBAY

Until Merle was seven years old, the mother continued to reside with her sister-in-law, in whose home the girl was born. She then accepted an invitation to stay with Lady Monteith, the child's god-mother, in Bombay, India. The visit prolonged itself into a stay of two years, then Mrs. Thompson went to join a sister and brother in Calcutta.

Estelle Merle O'Brien Thompson had started school in Bombay. In Calcutta, where she lived for the next ten years, she was further educated along the austere lines which her army officer uncle deemed fitting for one of his family. She finished at La Matinere College, where she studied French. Hindustani and Latin

"CATS"

When she was 16 she was introduced into the "Cats". otherwise the Calcutta Amateur Theatrical Society, which staged pantomimes. She danced in the chorus of "Sinbad the Sailor", and then "Alladdin". Also in the chorus were the Tosh Sisters, now celebrated in Europe as dancers.

Her final appearance as a member of the Cats was in a singing trio for the "The Geisha".

She was not quite 17 when her uncle got army leave for a trip to England and took her along. They toured France, Italy and Switzerland in the course of the tour. When it came time for the uncle to return, the girl did not want to go back to India. Many of the people she met, struck with her beauty, had told her she should be an actress.

According to Miss Oberon, ever since early childhood she had wanted to be an actress on the screen. And Hollywood was her goal.

CASHED THE RETURN TICKET

After much persuasion the uncle gave his niece her return ticket to Calcutta together with what in America would be about 100 dollars. When the money was expended she was to take the first boat home.

The 17-year-old girl had no idea of the value of money, and it went quickly. She was determined to be an actress. Her first money therefore went for clothes Then she "cashed in" her steamer ticket for about dollars 80, and set about finding a job. In all, her money carried her for about a month. She knew nothing about theatrical agencies, and was completely at sea about starting her career.

One day she heard that the H.M.V. film company was holding an audition for players at the Cafe de Paris in London. It was quite a swanky place. Arrived there, she found at least fifty other girls answering the same call. She was not picked. While she was waiting to hear her fate a man, with an air of authority, approached her and asked if she would like to dance at the cafe. Very haughtily, she says, she declined.

A "HOSTESS"

"I do hope", said the man, "that you will do me the honour of coming to tea next Thursday. I would like to have you meet some of the girls. Perhaps then you'd change your mind."

By the next Thursday Miss Oberon was not only penniless, but hungry. She was at the Cafe de Paris for tea. Among the girls working there was Mimi Jordan, now prominent on the screen.

Everyone was so friendly, the future was so uncertain—Miss Oberon accepted a position as hostess. She kept the job three months. Then her mother, frantic at hearing that the child was in London alone, arrived.

With her mother's income the girl was relieved of the necessity of fending for herself. In the course of her work at the cafe she had met people who enabled her to get work in a film studio. Her first pay check was for extra work in "Al's Button", for British-Gaumont. She was given a line to speak, and got dollars 10 a day for three weeks. When the picture was released she did not hear herself speak. and caught only one glimpse of her figure on the screen. But that confirmed her screen aspirations.

For two years she worked obscurely in films, usually playing bits. One day, while working for Paramount at the British and Dominion studios, she happened to be having lunch at a table close to where Alexander Korda was sitting with his wife. Korda was working on an adjoining stage at the same studio.

Korda's wife pointed to Miss Oberon, and said:

"That is the most striking face I have ever seen."

That afternoon Korda came onto the set where she was working, took her aside and informed her that he was about to start his own producing company and wanted to give her a screen test. She thought he was just joking. but two months later she received a call to report at the Wembly Studios. She found she had been preceded by about 200 of the most beautiful girls she had ever seen. But out of lot Korda picked Miss Oberon, Joan Gardner, Diana Napier and Wendy Barrie. All four have since made names for themselves on the English screen.

Korda told Miss Oberon he had already selected the cast for his production, but would use her in the one to follow. Shortly thereafter, however, the girl who was to play the lead was injured in an automobile accident. So Miss Oberon was given the part, which was opposite Roland Young in "Wedding Rehearsal".

After that came leads in "Men of Tomorrow", directed by Leontine Sagan.

Next occurred the picture that

( Continued on page 33 Col 1

MERLE OBERON:

Who is featured in "Divorce of Lady X," a United Artists' release at New Empire.

Nemo and Kamlesh Kumari in a scene from "Dharti Mata" New Theatres film, shortly to be released.

# About Studios And Stars

Mr. A. A. Walters. General Manager of Warner Brothers, for India, Burma and Ceylon, who has left for England to select Warners British-made pictures for India.

Surendra and Bibbo in a scene from Sagar Film "Dynamite."

MAZHAR KHAN:

Who is featured in "Rickshawala," shortly to be released at West End.

## SAGAR'S NEW FILM, "DYNAMITE"

### New Romantic Drama Coming Next Saturday

Close in the wake of the success of their "300 Days and After," Sagar Movietone are now releasing a new production, which has the rather explosive title of "Dynamite" ("Kis-ke-Sajan") scheduled to be released at the Imperial Cinema next Saturday, May 14.

As the title suggests, the story unfolds a succession of sensational incidents following the murder of a respectable jeweller by a gang of criminals whose chief goes under the mysterious name of "Dynamite." The drama is enacted by a cast of Sagar's popular stars—Surendra, Bibbo, Maya Bannerji, Yakub and others. Running parallel to the grim drama are the romantic affairs between two pairs of lovers providing a background of light entertainment with a novel twist.

The musical part of the picture is enriched by as many as eight tuneful numbers, rendered by the Sagar artistes whose names are household words among music lovers,—Bibbo and Surendra. The picture has been directed by Mr. C. M. Luhar, who was responsible for another popular "thriller" of Sagar, "Capt. Kirtikumar."

## FROM INDIA TO HOLLYWOOD!

(Continued from page 32)

made the beauty and talent of Merle Oberon known to all the world. She was one of the wives—Anne Boleyn—with Charles Laughton in "The Private Life of Henry VIII." Feminine leads in "The Battle" and "Broken Melody" followed. Then Douglas Fairbanks, on the strength of her Anne Boleyn performance, selected her for his leading woman in "The Private Life of Don Juan."

While she was working in "The Scarlet Pimpernel", for Alexander Korda, Darryl F. Zanuck arranged for the loan of her services in his Hollywood production of the "Folies Bergere de Paris". The day the cameras stopped grinding on "The Scarlet Pimpernel" Miss Oberon packed her bags and stepped on board the boat for the realization of her life-long dream —to make a picture in Hollywood.

# News From Indian Studios

**The following paragraphs are based on the advance information supplied by the Publicity Departments of various studios.**

### Bhavnani Productions

Mr. Bhavnani is out for more and more novelty and adventure. His coming picture the "Forbidden Treasure" packed with light romance, comedy, thrills and mystery is more than half completed and will for the first time present the mysterious land of the Lamas on the screen. Mr. Bhavnani together with a party of artists and technicians travelled about 5,700 miles and has shot unique scenes. This time he had been to Sikkim and other places in the Eastern Himalayas. He has shot the gorgeous peak of Kinchanjunga. The famous comedian Fatty Prasad returns again in this picture. Enakshi Rama Rao in the heroine's role has a light part. Puri, David, Brown and others in the supporting cast put in good work.

Mr. Bhavnani now plans ahead, and preparations for the shooting of the outdoors of the "Daughter of Zambo" in some forest outside India are afoot. Sarla, who appeared as Zambo's sweetheart in "Zambo" will again play the lead in this picture.

### Huns Pictures

The preparations of next Huns social, "Amrit" are over and the party will leave for outdoors shortly. The Governor-General of Portuguese Goa, has offered all co-operation and facilities. This picture casts Chandramohan, Baburao Pendharkar, Vinayak and Indirabai Wadker. But Huns will introduce a new star in "Meenakshi". She has won reputation as a radio-singer, and while rehearsing has displayed admirable capacities of acting. Mr. Pandurang Naik will wield the camera and show to India the splendour of his native soil Goa. Mr. Baburao Pendharkar will handle the megaphone. Mr. V. S. Khandekar, the noted novelist, has finished the musical compositions and is working on a fresh story.

Winayak has returned from Bombay having discussed with Principal Atre, his new comedy for Huns. Winayak has also fixed up his cast and is directly preparing to begin the shooting. It goes without say that he will lead the cast and once again inspire a riot of laughter.

A Madras party, named The Lakshmi Cinetone, have come to Huns Studio to produce their picture Radha-Krishna in two versions, Tamil and Telugu. Mr. Kapur, is directing the picture. They too will leave for outdoors shortly.

### Prakash Pictures

The next Prakash picture "State Express" will be very shortly released at Super Cinema.

This time a Gorilla is introduced in the cast with the team of Dog Tiger and Tomy. All the Prakash artists headed by Jayant, Sardar Akhatar, Shrin, Lallobhai, Ismail, Umakant, Jhaverbhai and others work in this picture. The picture is in the editing room and director Vijay Bhatt is busy with the scissors.

### Shree Vishnu Cinetone

Shree Vishnu Cinetone's picture "American Wife" is under production. Last week Director Dhirubhai arranged a grand Dance scene consisting of about a dozen dancers. Only a fortnight more! And this mysterious woman will appear before her waiting audiences to cast her mystic spell on them.

Vishnu's B team captained by Mr. Udwadia is also busy with "Royal Commander" a stunt-thriller.

### Film Corporation Of India

Under the direction of Parry-Davies shooting of "Asha"

## Saraswati Cinetone Star In Car Smash

POONA: By Mail.

Miss Usha of the Saraswati Cinetone while travelling with her mother in her own car from Poona to Islampur—a town on the way to Kolhapur, met with a serious accident near Karad. The car was smashed and she had a miraculous escape with a few scratches on her face. Dr. Diwan of Islampur rendered first aid to all the occupants of the car and the whole party is progressing well. Miss Usha is featured in "Raja Gopichand" of Saraswati Cinetone.

is fast progressing.

A touching scene was recorded in the course of last week. A mother and her only son—The son implores the Mother to let him go on a hazardous job which would lead him to the fulfilment of his ambition. The mother recalls with tears a tragic incident that happened 15 years ago that had broken her heart. He also knew well that should anything happen to him it would kill his Mother—the Mother whom he loved most dearly! What is he to do?

The leading role has been portrayed by Vijay Kumar. Deb Bala, Kapoor, Purna Chowdhury, Kamran, Kishorilal, etc., are also featured in "Asha".

### Minera Movietone

For months Mr. Modi scanned stories after stories to select a subject for his next production and by a most scrupulous process of elimination he finally selected "Jailor". This social drama by a very accomplished Urdu writer, Kamal Amrohvi, contains an absorbing plot based on the theme —"Go not by appearance, for often the gold is found in dross and a pearl within an oyster."

Leela Chitnis has been specially engaged to portray the tragic role of the wife of the Jailor. While Sheela, has been assigned the emotional character of a blind girl, who brings happiness in the empty, tragedy-ridden life of the Jailor. The screen play strikes a novel note inasmuch as it deals with the life of the blind beggars in the streets and thus lifts the curtain on one of the most pathetic and fascinating aspects of life.

# Share Struggle For India's Freedom

## Premier Kher's Call To Anglo-Indians At Annual General Meeting Of Their Community

**Many vexed problems confronting the Anglo-Indian community were surveyed, advice as to their solution was given, and a call to the community to realise that India was their motherland and to throw themselves heart and soul in the life and movement around them and to share in the difficulties and struggles for freedom was made by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, addressing the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Friday night.**

Speaking at a large and representative gathering of the community for the first time, the Prime Minister congratulated the association on the splendid work it was doing to further the interests of Anglo-Indians.

The Prime Minister drew the attention of the community to a statement by Sir Henry Godney in which he hoped that members of the community would be proud to call themselves citizens of India. He thought that was the right line for the community to follow. If it threw in its lot whole-heartedly with the sons of the soil, mix with them freely and live with them with the simplicity of the East, he was sure the community was bound to prosper and play a very great part in the progress ond advancement of the motherland.

### Services To India.

The Prime Minister said he had carefully studied the historic association of the community with the administration in India. Its efforts in the development of the railways, telegraphs and customs services was well-known, and its women had been pioneers in the nursing profession in this country. The community was the synthesis of the two cultures of the East and West. It was up to it, he asserted, to take advantage of the favourable position it occupied in the service of India.

The attitude of the Congress towards minorities had been well-defined. The Congress stood for all. Under its flag no minority need entertain any fear. In the nine months of Congress administration it had been shown that the Ministry had not swerved from the path that had been carved out, and they had always dealt fairly and squarely with every section of the community.

He knew that under the present constitution the community had obtained certain safeguards in the matter of recruitment in the services as also in education, but he assured the community that it would be safer, and in the end more advantageous, to rely upon its own inherent capacity for hard work and intelligence to attain its due rank among the peoples of India. A community which relied solely on its chances of being employed by Government or by a Government department was not going to proceed very far in the race. A community that just existed did not prosper. Anglo-Indians must seek newer and wider avenues of employment. They must turn their attention to commerce, trade and industry and also to agriculture.

The Prime Minister noticed that there was in the minds of many Anglo-Indians a feeling of apprehension regarding the future, but he believed that that feeling was absolutely unfounded. The problems before the community were two-fold—the first was that of education.

### Not "Unwanted"

The Prime Minister declared that he did not think that the Anglo-Indian community was looked upon as "unwanted" by both Europeans and Indians. All those who claimed India as their motherland, who loved her and who were prepared to suffer for her liberty had a right to equal opportunities in all spheres of the national life and this would be the community's greatest safeguard, apart from what it had under the constitution.

Mr. S. H. Prater, president of the branch, warmly welcomed the Prime Minister and expressed the gratification of the Council of the branch at his accepting their invitation to address the meeting.

Touching upon some of the problems that confronted the community to-day, Mr. Prater said that like other minority communities the Anglo-Indian community was deeply concerned about its economic future. But under conditions which existed, where racial prejudice and discrimination entered into every aspect of economic life, the community, like other minorities, claimed economic protection. Protection had been granted to the community and other minorities under the Government of India Act and the Central Government resolution which reserved a certain quota of vacancies in the Central services for various minorities. It was a policy which, Mr. Prater thought, the provincial Government should equally adopt.

On the vital question of education, Mr. Prater said that one of the main defects of the community's system of education was that its courses and curricula were out of touch with the requirements of Indian Universities.


When It Is A Question of Soaps

It is wise to choose the very best, for while a good soap promotes the health and complexion of the skin, an alkaline soap of inferior quality mars both.

B. C. P. W.
TRANSPARENT
GLYCERINE

belongs to the former class of Toilet Soaps. Once chosen it is always chosen.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY

Agents: Orient Drug Agency, Princess St., Bombay—2.


*South African Letter*

# NON-EUROPEANS OF CAPE PERPLEXED

## Restriction Of Residential Area

### GERMANS IN S. W. AFRICA ON WAR-PATH

(From Our Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, April 12.

The liberal-minded Cape Province of the Union of South Africa, where the non-Europeans tasted the sparks of British fairplay and justice, will, if the new move of the Administrator succeeds, soon change front and come in line with the remaining provinces notorious for their colour-worship and the oppression of the non-white races. The proud claim of the Cape non-Europeans that they enjoyed equal opportunities with the whitemen will be cremated into the live cinders of colour bar.

Considerable resentment has been aroused among the non-Europeans of the Cape by the Administrator's announcement of a draft ordinance which contemplates to give power to a local authority to declare and set aside any area within its jurisdiction for residential purposes by Europeans or non-Europeans only. Power is also given to local authorities to frame regulations to provide for the segregation of Europeans and non-Europeans in any place of entertainment, recreation, public building and public conveyance controlled by the local authority.

If this ordinance is passed, it will sound the death-knell of all the political rights of Natives, Coloureds and the Indians for ever in the Cape.

NATIONALIST PARTY MANIFESTO.

Of all the election manifestos, the Nationalist Party manifesto drafted by Dr. Malan makes the most interesting reading as it promises so to say a miniature paradise for the Union Afrikaaners and suggests remedies for all the ills. The first two points in the programme are:

1. To keep out of foreign disputes or wars.

2. To establish a republic independent of the British Crown and the British Empire.

The party also undertakes to abolish the right of appeal to the Privy Council, to abolish double nationality and the term "British subject." This party has also openly declared war against Asiatics, Jews and Natives. It undertakes to stop further Jewish immigration, abolish the Cape native franchise and enforce segregation of non-Europeans residentially and industrially. The Party would prohibit mixed marriage and the employment of Europeans by non-Europeans.

The Pretoria North Central Ratepayers' Association at a meeting has demanded that definite steps be taken to terminate once and for all the acquisition of fixed property by Asiatics, that owners of property in the ward be prohibited to lease houses to Asiatics and to prohibit Asiatics from occupying them, and that areas be specially demarcated for Asiatics to reside and trade.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS.

The future of South West Africa—the ex-German territory hangs in the balance; and this fact is appreciated by the Government of South Africa. There is a hidden feeling that this mandated territory shall have to be returned to its mistress, Germany, as the might of Hitler will never be satisfied until the former German colonies are restored. Until then, The Union Government speaks ambiguously, watches and waits.

The Germans in South West Africa, incidentally, have been inspired by the Fatherland's bloodless victory over Austria, and they are demanding equality in the mandated territory. 60 p.c. of the population in the territory are Afrikaans-speaking, 32 p.c. German-speaking and 8 p.c. English-speaking. On the strength of these figures, Dr. Hirsekorn, the leader of the Germans in the S. W. African Legislature introduced a motion recommending the Union Government to institute German as the official language of the territory. He said: "We claim dual nationality, and we are accused of being disloyal to the Mandatory Power. We refuse to accept any longer these accusations of disloyalty; blame for all and any political troubles in S. W. Africa, and we have refused to allow our honour and good name to be besmirched." The motion was lost by a majority but the innermost feeling could be gauged from the following statement of the German leader. "We Germans will fight for equality of rights and we will never give up the struggle until the destiny of the territory is finally settled."

**Mr. M. Govinda Reddy, is seen hoisting the National Flag in defiance of the Magisterial Order under Sec. 39, M. P. R. in Chitaldrug (Mysore). The Sub-Inspector is there ready to arrest.**

Germany is marking time and there will be no surprise felt in the world if she demands the return of the colonies on the strength of the common equality argument.

COLOUR PREJUDICE.

An important reference to the native policy was made by the Premier of S. Rhodesia, Mr. G. M. Huggins recently. He advocated complete separation of black and white areas. He said: "The black man must be allowed to rise to bar has spread into S. Rhodesia and it will show up in full form if two Rhodesias and Nyasaland are amalgamated into one Dominion."

Great anxiety is felt among the South African Indians over Mahatma Gandhi's weak health. Mahatma Gandhi is well-known in South Africa in all public circles either European or non-European. A meeting of the Local Hindu Seva Samaj offered prayers for the health of Mahatma Gandhi during the mail week.

*Nadkarni Cup Football*

# Young Goans "A" Enter Final

## Jagannath's Fishermen "B" Defeated In Second Semi-Final By 2—0

Cooperage was the venue of a fairly large gathering on Saturday evening when young Goans "A", the holders of the Nadkarni Cup, met the Second String of Jagannath's fishermen in the Second Semi-final of the Nadkarni Cup Tournament. But the show was far from exhilarating. Neither side could produce their best colours. The Fishermen played like a disjointed lot, their kicking, trapping and passing were particularly faulty. No wonder the Goans did the most of the attacking. Had their inside forwards been a little more accurate they might have won the match by a much bigger margin than the two goals registered by them.

GOAN'S LUCKY GOAL.

Right from the commencement of the game, the Goans worked their flanks pretty judiciously. Johnny DeSouza and Martin sent across many a good pass. But Michael and Almeida failed to convert them. The Fishermen's defence was terribly shaky and their miskicked time and again in their anxiety to keep their citadel intact. There were three occasions when they had almost stood the ball into their own net. Several corners were also conceded by them. After twenty five minutes continuous pressure, the Goans managed to secure the lead. It was a lucky goal, in that Poshya, the Fishermen's goal-keeper, fumbled a weak shot from Almeida and allowed the ball to cross the danger line. When lemon time was called, the holders were leading by a solitary goal.

MICHAEL SCORES SECOND GOAL.

Soon after resumption Almeida became hors de combat and had to leave the field. The Goans had therefore to play one man short for most of the second period. The losers however could not take much advantage of this loss in their opponents' ranks. Their attacks were spasmodic and had very little fire in them. The Goans did not take long to gain mastery again. Telang, their pivot, was seen working overtime to increase the lead. It was in the twentieth minute Michael, the Goan leader, booked the second goal and put his side an a safe position. The Fishermen tried hard to reduce the margin but they failed to do so. The Goans will now meet the Fishermen's "A" team in the final round on Saturday next.

THE RESULT.

YOUNG GOANS "A"..... 2 goals.
JAGANNATH'S FISHERMEN "B" ..... Nil.

THE TEAMS.

YOUNG GOANS "A":—Paul; Dias and C. D'Souza; J. Pinto, Telang and Lewis, Martin, Alvares, Michael, Almeida, and J. D'Souza.

JAGANNATH'S FISHERMEN "B":—Poshya; Dharma and Harischandra H.; Mahadeo, Pyare and Sakharam, Narayan, Pandurang, Jagannath, Harischandra M. and Damodar.

REFEREE:—A. E. Eagle.

## *JEPSEN CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT*

### *Unexciting Game Between Lusitanians And Bombay Gym.*

(From Our Sporting Correspondent.)

Two games were decided on Saturday in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament. In the first match, Bombay Portuguese won their replay against the Eastern Watch Co., by one goal to nil.

Both the teams provided fairly even hockey, and they attacked each side in turn. The Portuguese were able to get their only goal through their right inner just few minutes before the final whistle.

A big crowd was expected for the second match as usual when Lusitanians turn out their side. This time a bigger crowd was expected because they came to Bombay with big reputation after playing their three matches in the Beighton Cup at Calcutta; but to the surprise of all, one could only see the everyday handful

Although the Lusitanians sided out a very strong eleven to play against the Bombay Gymkhana, they were able to beat them by only three goals to nil.

As expected the standard of hockey played by both the teams was very low. If Bombay Gymkhana had to make use of the opportunities that went abegging they might have won the match.

EXHIBITION MATCH

After Bombay having a feast of Hockey in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The B.P.H.A. have provided another Exhibition match to-day against the Manavadar Eleven which is going to New Zealand as an unofficial team of India. The match will be played between the Lusitanians of Bombay. The results of this match will give an idea and strength of the Manavadar Eleven to the Hockey enthusiasts of Bombay and India

## CASE AGAINST ALI BAHADUR KHAN

### Mr. Nariman Argues Important Law Point

Whether an offence which had already been validly compounded could be made the spearhead of a fresh attack in a case, was the point sought to be argued by Mr. K. F. Nariman, instructed by Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, on Friday afternoon, before Mr. I. S. Haji, Sixth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, when Mr. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, M.L.A., ex-Editor of the "Hilal" figured as an accused under sections 500 (defamation) and 153 (wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot) of the Indian Penal Code.

The complainant was Gulam Hyder Zarif Khan, a Pathan 'Bangi' (crier) of a mosque at Parel and the matter of defamation was alleged to be contained in articles written by Ali Bahadur Khan in his paper of September 7, and September 13, 1936. The complainant alleged that the accused had specially pointed him out as one who considered himself a Hitler and Mussolini, who sought to terrorise inmates and visitors of the mosque, which ultimately exposed him to the ridicule and wrath of those who resorted to the mosque.

The accused were defended by Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocates, whilst Messrs P. L. Thacker and Madani, Advocates, appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Nariman wanted to raise a preliminary objection to the whole proceedings on the ground that the case against Ali Bahadur Khan could not be proceeded with, and that he should be discharged on the ground that a compromise was effected before the case was instituted.

As the complainant's Advocates were absent, the Court warned him to be prepared on the next occasion, otherwise he would decide on the point raised by Mr. Nariman.

The next hearing is fixed for 3-30 p.m., Tuesday, 24th May.

## SERICULTURAL INDUSTRY

### Views From Firms And Persons Invited By Tariff Board

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Tariff Board:—

The Government of India in their resolution No. 28-T(2)|38, dated the 9th April 1938, have directed the Tariff Board to examine the question of the protection enjoyed by the Sericultural Industry under the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934 which will determine on the 31st March, 1939, and to report what protective measures, if any, should be continued after that date.

Persons or firms who desire that their views should be considered by the Board, should address their representations (with six spare copies) to the Secretary, Tariff Board, Matheran (Bombay Presidency), so as to reach the Board's office not later than the 1st June, 1938, and up to 15th June at Board's office at Poona. On receipt of such representations the Board will issue, as early as possible, a questionnaire setting out the points on which detailed information is required. The dates for the public examination of witnesses will be notified in due course.

## World Record In One Mile Cycle Race

LONDON, May 7.

At Wembley, during the six-day cycle race, Karel Kaers (Belgium) established a world record for a mile, in one minute and 50 and six-tenths seconds, beating the Australian Goullet's record of one minute and 51 seconds established in Saltlakecity in 1912.—Reuter's Special.

## ASSEMBLY ELECTION CANDIDATES DISQUALIFIED

### Sequel To Failure To Lodge Return Of Expenses

LAHORE, May 7.

Eighty persons who contested the last Punjab Assembly elections in one constituency or the other, but were defeated have been disqualified for election and for sitting at any election for four years under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, for having failed to lodge a return of election expenses by the date fixed for the purpose.

Besides these 14 others who worked as their agents have also been disqualified.—A.P.

## CONGRESS VICE-PRESIDENT ARRESTED

### Charged Under Secs. 124-A. And 153-A.

LUDHIANA, May 7.

Sardar Ujjagar Singh Bhora, Vice-President of the Congress Committee Raekote and General Secretary of the Punjab Riyasat Praja Mandal, was arrested last evening, under Sections 124-A/153-A at Raekot.

He was produced before the Additional District Magistrate who rejected his bail application.

Applications for a better class was sent for enquiry. The case was adjourned till May 17.—A.P.

# NEW MOSQUE IN TOKYO

## Invitation To Representatives Of Muslim Rulers To Attend Opening Ceremony

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Sheikh Hafez Wahba Pasha, the Saudi Ambassador at London, has flown, according to a message received here, to Tokyo to attend on behalf of H. M. King Ibn Saud, the opening ceremony of a new mosque built there by some prominent Muslims and the Government of Japan. It is understood that an invitation has been sent by the authorities in Tokyo to H. M. King Ibn Saud inviting hi n to attend the opening ceremony of this mosque on May 12, also similar invitations have been already sent to their Majesties King Farouk, King Zaher Shah of Afghanistan, H. M. Reza Shah Pehlavi of Iran, Kamal Attaturk of Turkey, Imam of Yemen, H. E. Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and other Muslim rulers all of whom have been sent their representative to attend the inauguration ceremony.

BELGIUM ND YEMEN.

A Belgium deputation has arrived in Sana, capital of Yemen, and was accorded a warm reception by the authorities. The object of the deputation is to present before the Imam of Yemen a new text of a commercial treaty to be signed between the two countries. The members of the deputation are staying in the capital as Government guests.

A JOURNALIST ARRESTED.

A warrant of arrest has been issued by the Government of Egypt against Mr. Mohamed Piram, a Tunisian journalist. It is understood that the journalist was already for some time back deported from Egypt to his country but, again, by a mysterious way he returned to Egypt last week.

Mr. Piram, it is stated had for some time been used to write against and to condemn the attitude of the Liberal Party of Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, the present Prime Minister of Egypt.

---

**The French Ambassador in London M. Corbin called at the Foreign Office yesterday evening and left a note on behalf of his Government on certain aspects of matters which had recently been under discussion by powers parties to non-intervention in Spain Agreement. This communication is receiving immediate consideration by the British Government and it is anticipated that an early meeting of the Non-intervention Committee may be held.**


DR. W. C. ROY'S (CALCUTTA) SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY.
For the Treatment of Mental Diseases.

ROY PILLS

INSANITY!

DEFECTS OF THE BRAIN and all neurotic disorders require not merely sedative treatment, as is often recommended, but a curative treatment. The only efficient remedy for all cerebro-nervous complaints is Dr. W. C. Roy's Specific for Insanity which for over 70 years, has been successfully prescribed for all mental derangements, epilepsc, hysteria, neurasthenia, etc. Price Rs. 5 per Bottle

Ask for free catalogue B.

Sold every where or Write to
S. C. ROY & CO.,
167-3, Cornwallis Street,
CALCUTTA.


# Labour Has Its Chance

By WILLIAM GALLACHER, M.P.

WESTMINSTER, March 18.

Sunday night was a great night in Glasgow with the City Hall and St. Andrew's Hall packed out for the Crusade Campaign.

On Monday evening I should have been in Lanarkshire, but the changed European situation demanded the presence of all members at the House on Monday, and so I had to take the night tram from the City Hall meeting.

When the debate opened, the Prime Minister spoke solemnly of the gravity of the situation and expressed the hope that only the most carefully chosen language would be used by those who followed him.

It was a very cunning opening which, while it apparently condemned the brutal rape of Austria, had not one word of doing

**Babu Bhagwanlalji Panalalji, J.P., Managing Trustee of the Babu Panalal Pooranchand Jain Charities. A bust of the late Babu Jivanlal Panalalji, the donor of the Panalal High School was unveiled on Sunday by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay.**

anything on behalf of Austria, nor of stopping the violent aggression of which Austria was the latest victim.

Unfortunately the Labour Party fell into the trap and the opening and closing speeches of the debate made by Attlee and Alexander were exceptionally weak and discouraging.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, of the Liberal Party, made a really vigorous speech and demanded quite definitely a strong line on Spain and on the League of Nations.

CHURCHILL'S FINE SPEECH

But the speech of the evening, as everyone recognises, was made by Churchill. There is no doubt about it. Churchill is easily the outstanding character in the House of Commons.

When the tide is with him he can rise to great heights; but his fundamental weakness is the rapidity with which he collapses when things seem to be going against him.

If he could fight "against the stream" he could play havoc with the gang of Fascist puppets who occupy the Government benches. Maybe on this occasion he'll steel himself for the effort.

If he does, Chamberlain, with his policy of betrayal, will be stripped bare and left exposed as the tool of Britain's "Hooded Men", the notorious Cliveden gang.

On Tuesday there was constant discussion in the lobbies on the failure of the Labour Party the night before. The active members of the Labour Party realised that a great chance had been lost and that instead of flirting with the idea of a Council of State around Chamberlain, they had got to come out full force for the end of this Government.

There was an entirely new feeling permeating members of the Labour Party when at the weekly meeting on Wednesday forenoon, the decision was taken to challenge the Government on the question of Spain and to go all out in the House and in the country for its defeat.

When on Wednesday afternoon Attlee got up to move the adjournment in order to deal with Spain as a matter affecting the vital interests of Britain, there were strong cheers from the Labour Benches.

And Attlee deserved every cheer he got. He attacked in the strongest language the Prime Minister's policy of lining up with the Fascist Powers, and his betrayal of the democratic countries.

He declared:—

"The cause of the Spanish Republic is the cause of this country. To betray the Spanish Republic is to betray France, and to betray France is to betray Britain."

The reply of the Prime Minister was the most evasive and cowardly that I have ever heard. Its main burden was a repetition of all the old shibboleths that have been used since the "Non-Intervention" Committee was set up, coupled with a brazen assertion of ignorance regarding any shipments of war material and 'planes from Germany and Italy into Spain. His own supporters sat sullen and downcast while he spoke.

All day Thursday the House had been buzzing. There is a general feeling that Chamberlain must go. But Halifax, Simon and the others must go along with him.

Labour has a great change to broaden out and establish a powerful People's Government. Will it seize the opportunity, or will we have to face another makeshift? That question will be answered during the coming week.

## GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP

### Monument Wins By Length And Half

LONDON: May 7.

The great Jubilee Handicap was run at Kempton Park over a distance of one mile and two furlongs, resulted as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| MONUMENT | 1 |
| MAGNET | 2 |
| PATH OF PEACE | 3 |

Fourteen ran.

Won by one and a half lengths. Half length separated the second and the third.

Winner was trained by Boydrochfort.

Starting prices:—10 to one Monument, 8|1 Magnet; 100|9 Path of Peace.

Wells rode Path of Peace.

Runners were identical with the probables.—Reuter's Special.

## LEICESTERSHIRE ALL OUT FOR 212

LONDON: May 7.

In the match between Australians and Leicestershire, Leicester batting first were all out for 212 runs.

Scores:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Berry, c McCabe, b Ward | 10 |
| Prentice, c White, b McCormick | 5 |
| Armstrong, c Fingleton, b O'Reilly | 26 |
| Dempster, b McCormick | 0 |
| Watson, st. Barnett, b Ward | 43 |
| Jackson, c White, b McCormick | 47 |
| Dowen, st. Barnett, b Ward | 44 |
| Geory, c Fingleton, b Ward | 1 |
| Walsh, l.b.w. (N), b Ward | 5 |
| Dawkes, l.b.w., b O'Reilly | 24 |
| Flamson (not out) | 0 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 212 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—McCormick 3 for 61; Waite 0|29; O'Reilly 2|46; Ward 5|69.—Reuter's Special.

## ARSENAL WIN LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, May 7.

**The Arsenal won the League Championship.**

**Aston Villa, Manchester United, Millwall and Tranmere are promoted teams.—Reuter.**


Cine-Fans Have now Centred Their Attention for *seeing 'A' Pictures* to the

Daily At: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

SUPER

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M.

CINEMA: NEW CHARNI ROAD

LEELA CHITNIS, B.A.,

INDIRA WADKER, GULAB, AMEENA, DAR, RAMLAL, OMKAR & GOPE

in the Great Mystery Detective Thriller that Thousands have ENJOYED for the last two days!

'Master Man'

Produced by the 'KRISHIN' Movietone, the Makers of that Great Picture "GENTLEMAN DAKU" recently shown by PATHE.

GORGEOUS GIRLS! DAINTY DANCES!! MIRTHFUL MUSIC!!!
SENSATIONAL STORY!!!!
COUSTARDLIKE COMIC!!!!! SWEET SONGS!!!!!!

Released by the ROYAL FILM CIRCUIT, Bombay 4.

# Chamberlain's Days Are Numbered

## Tory Party Breaking Up Under Pressure Of Events In Europe

(BY FRANK PITCAIRN.)

LONDON, March 19.

From Cologne to Vienna last Saturday Nazi Storm Troopers marched and sang: "To-day all Germany is ours, to-morrow the world entire." In Vienna within a few hours the "liquidated" the entire trade union movement. Firing squads and flogging squads dashed all over the place, shooting and torturing through the working-class districts

Fulfilling the other end of the bargain between Hitler and Mussolini, seven hundred German and Italian war-planes, hundreds of tanks, scores of thousands of German and Italian troops smashed into the democratic lines in Aragon.

Colonel Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, and Nazi agent, rushed back from Rome to Warsaw to draft—with German backing—a war ultimatum to Lithuania.

NAZI THREAT.

In the Czech Parliament, Nazi agents delivered a direct threat of attack if all German demands for the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia were not immediately conceded.

The German papers officially published the news that Lord Halifax, on his visit to Germany in the autumn, had been fully informed of German intentions towards Austria.

The Chamberlain Government met, and after months, weeks and days of deliberate encouragement of the German attack added to its crimes the gross and nauseating hypocrisy of simulating "surprise."

But by Sunday night, it is known, Mr. Chamberlain himself was astonished by the strength and depth of the public anger and determination of the British people he had betrayed.

The mightiest demonstration London has seen for years marching on Sunday for the salvation of peace, of Britain, of Czechoslovakia and of Spain, was the expression of a surge of indignation that was sweeping the country.

It was clear from reports from every area, even from the news and leading articles in many of the biggest of the provincial papers, that the indignation in the country was such that under a vigorous Labour Party lead the forces against Chamberlain could be mobilised into a terrific and overwhelming power.

In the face of that knowledge the Chamberlain Government acted swiftly.

WHISPERING CAMPAIGN.

A whispering campaign was immediately started wherein Labour leaders Liberals, and rebellious Tories were told that "privately" the Government was going to take steps of safeguard the peace of Czechoslovakia.

Aware that his most acute danger came from the possibility of Labour crystallising and leading a movement against him that would throw him out immediately, Chamberlain concentrated on attempts to deceive and hamstring the Labour Party.

The Foreign Office was told to "assure" Transport House that Government intentions towards Czechoslovakia were good. There were conversations between the Foreign Office and Transport House on this matter on Sunday night or Monday morning.

Actually so far from any pledge being given, the British Minister in Prague was instructed to try to persuade the Czechs to knuckle down to the Nazis.

KEEPS MUM

In the House of Commons on Monday, Chamberlain failed to give any pledge to Czechoslovakia, failed to say a single word of any kind that might have been interpreted as a warning to the aggressors in central Europe and Spain.

Then, in a grossly obvious attempt once again to sidetrack and defeat the Labour movement, he began privately to suggest to Labour leaders that if only the Labour movement—and in particular the trade unions—would "co-operate" in the expansion of the armaments programme he had just announced, that would "strengthen his hands" so that he would be able to give the sort of pledges and take the sort of action they were wanting.

The manoeuvre was too plain a parallel to what had been done by Government propagandists before the Bournemouth Conference of the Labour Party—where everyone was repeatedly assured that if only Labour would support the arms programme, they could be certain that a 'strong Britain" would strengthen the peace front of the democracies against the aggressors.

Everyone knows what really happened after that.

Nevertheless it was clear that at the beginning of the week certain Labour leaders were by no means fully aware of the extent of the vast support for an anti-Chamberlain drive existing in the country and hence of the strength of their own position.

On the Monday night, both in the House of Commons and outside it, there seemed to be in certain sections of the leadership a disposition to bargain with Mr. Chamberlain on certain points rather than to upset him altogether, and to wait hopefully for crystallisation of the revolt among the Tories themselves rather than to take the lead in an attack in which all elements opposed to Chamberlain would play their part.

LABOUR DEMAND.

Objection to this sort of manoeuvres and uncertainties seems to have found very vigorous expression at the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party Executive on Wednesday morning.

There were many reports of what happened at that meeting, but they all agreed on the point that there was very wide and strong demand for:—

An immediate strengthening of the attack in the House of Commons.

An absolute refusal to co-operate in any shape or form with any Government of which Mr. Chamberlain was a member.

An absolute refusal to co-operate with anyone except on the basis of immediate action to aid Spain and to keep the peace of Central Europe.

This strengthening of attitude was immediately reflected in a speeding up of the revolt among the Tories significant of the extent to which the Labour Party has the power to crystallise into effetciveness the attack upon Chamberlain.

The Chamberlain Government continued to talk to and encourage in Rome the Italian end of the German-Italian war alliance.

Since the fullest German support for the Italian domination of Spain is half of the bargain, of which a free hand for Germany in Austria was the other, Chamberlain and Halifax now openly accepted this bargain by proceeding with the Mussolini negotiations.

The combined German-Italian attack upon Spain was redoubled in fury and violence.

Men, women and children were slaughtered wholesale in the streets of Barcelona by German and Italian bombers.

FRENCH VIEW.

The French Government after consultation with the General Staff, sent for the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps, and informed him that the view of the French Government the safety of France, of Britain and of the peace of Europe depended upon immediate action to aid the Spanish Government.

Sir Eric Phipps went back to the Embassy and reported to Lord Halifax in London. Lord Halifax, who had already received from Berlin demands to "put the brake on the French," absolutely rejected the French plea.

In a disgraceful scene in the House of Commons on the following night the Government informed Labour leaders that there had been no "Note" from the French Government, no visit by the French Ambassador. This was perhaps the most monstrous direct deception practised upon the House of Commons and the people during the whole of the week—for the Government by the choice of "facts" to deny, deliberately suppressed the all-important fact that:—

There had been a direct and most urgent declaration by the French Government on the necessities of the situation, and that the British Government had secretly turned it down.

FALL IMMINENT

Under the terrific pressure of events in Europe and the indignation of the country, the Tory Party by Thursday was visibly breaking up.

On Wednesday night, in an effort to stop it, the Prime Minister actually offered Mr. Winston Churchill a seat in the Government, which was contemptuously refused.

On the same night there was an open quarrel between M. Hore-Belisha and the Prime Minister on the perils of the situation in Spain, and Mr. Belisha, backing his threat with what he stated were the views of the Army Council on the national peril represented by the Government's attitude, threatened resignation.

At least 50 Conservative M.P.s threatened to cross the floor of the House.

SPLIT IN GOV

By Thursday night, despite the most furious denials from the Government, the whole world knew that the Government was split, that the Tory Party was split, and that the people of Britain were stirred as never before against a Government which within a couple of weeks had—

Agreed to the absorption of Austria by Germany, sought to persuade Czechoslovakia to permit the same thing to happen there;

Sat in cordial conversation with Mussolini while his and Hitler's force massacred the people of Barcelona;

Refused the direct demand of the French Government to align itself for action to save Spain, France and the people of Britain from the advancing forces of Fascist war.

Deliberately rejected in advance every attempt to align Britain on the side of the people of Britain the democratic forces of the world which, even at "five minutes to twelve" are still overwhelmingly strong enough to save Paris and London from the horrible sufferings of Barcelona.

Chamberlain's days are numbered. The people of Britain are beginning to make their voice heard. It is literally matter of life and death that Chamberlain Must Go.

# COAST GUARD THRILLS

## Chase At Sea: Smuggling Fleet Captured

A smart seizure is reported to have been made lately by the customs authorities at sea off the Madras Coast of four catamarans carrying 35 bundles of silk, 1 case of brandy, a bag of sugar, some cotton piecegoods and a case of matches valued in all at about Rs. 12,300.

At a time when having had no luck at sea the crew of the customs motor launch plying in the Madras waters tended to become dispirited by the monotony of their lives, information was brought about the smuggling of opium from Karikal to Ceylon by country boat. The motor launch "Margaret Rose" was accordingly sent out with instructions to keep a sharp look out and, as whispers were also heard of the smuggling of the dutiable goods by sea, directions were given that the launch should not return to Negapatam if it could not find the opium-runner but should lie in wait at sea. Fortune favoured the crew and they intercepted the first of the catamaran fleet. It was gathered from the crew of the seized vessel that other catamarans were in the offing, the customs' crew, therefore, lay in wait and in due course captured the rest of the convoy. In all 19 persons were arrested.

SMUGGLERS JUMP INTO SEA

"Margaret Rose" followed up this major success by a minor one on the 19th April when, off Nidavasal which is to the north of Karikal, she sighted a catamaran and gave chases. The crew of the catamaran jumped into the sea and swam ashore. The catamaran with its cargo of one case of brandy and about Rs. 100 worth of silk was captured.

The success at sea are viewed with considerable satisfaction for increased pressure against smuggling by land had tended to direct the activities of the law-breakers to water transport and that was one of the reasons which led to the acquisition of these motor launches by the customs authorities.

SEIZURES ON LAND

Land seizures during the period included one of 11 bundles of silk in a hut close to the Pondicherry Frontier where after being smuggled across the border, they had been kept in readiness for transport by a motor car to Conjeevaram. On the Karikal Frontier seizure was effected of 10 bundles of silk valued at about Rs. 3,500 which had been hidden in a village near Alathambadi to the south of Karikal and of 24 tins of saccharine found in a bullock cart near Tiruvarur. This was followed a few days later by the capture of 4 bundles of silk valued at about Rs. 1,800 at Tillayadi near Tranquebar and of 7 bundles of silk valued at Rs. 2,250 near Pattukottai to the south of Karikal.

FIGURES FOR MARCH

Though the success of a preventive staff is to be judged not by the value of goods intercepted but by the value of traffic diverted into legal channels, it is interesting to note that the total value of major seizures in March 1938 was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pondicherry Frontier | Rs. 9,076. |
| Karikal Frontier | Rs. 9,679. |
| Other circles | Rs. 1,614. |

---

CALCUTTA.—In the course of a press statement the Chief Minister, Mr. A K. Fazlul Huq, says that if the news published in to-day's issue of a Calcutta paper that the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill will not be made law is true, then it will create disappointment to the members of the present Cabinet and will lead to a constitutional crisis of serious magnitude.

# NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS DOWN

## Small Movements In Gold And Silver

BOMBAY, May 7

**NEW YORK COTTON**

Cotton displayed some hesitancy following easier Liverpool cables. Bombay straddle reversing also depressed sentiment, however, underlying feeling was cheerful).

**BOMBAY BULLION**

Silver opened quiet and steady but in absence of any improvement outside the activity was very little. Movements were small and insignificant.

Gold showed complete lack of interest in view of slow movements of foreign exchanges which resulted in dull session.

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938

New York, May 7

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 8.70 |
| To-day's opening | 8.68 |
| Difference | —02 |
| To-day's closing | 8.67 |
| Difference | —03 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, May 7

| | |
|---|---|
| Previou closing | 4.61 |
| To-day's opening | 4.66 |
| Difference | +05 |
| To-day's closing | 4.65 |
| Difference | +04 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

| | |
|---|---|
| April May | Rs. 157-8 |
| July August | Rs. 160-0 |

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 7

New York showed some hesitancy following easier Liverpool cables while Bombay straddle reversing also depressed sentiment. However, underlying selling was somewhat cheerful with market offering good resistance at lower levels.

Trading in July commenced at 8.68 i.e. two points lower than last closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and local liquidation on subsidence of which market rallied partially on scattered trade price-fixing with July closing at 8.67.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 7

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.53/8.53) 8.69/8.68
October (8.55/8.55) 8.71/8.71
December (8.61/8.61) 8.74/8.73

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 7

July (4.62) 4.65
October (4.73) 4.75
July (6.41) 6.46
November (6.59) 6.63

### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 7

Trading in Broach opened at Rs. 160/80. Prices declined on liquidation and option dealer selling but later some covering appeared subsequently easing again on disappointing Liverpool. Closed quiet at Rs. 160.

## COMMODITIES

### LONDON MARKETS

London, May 7

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 5/8 sellers) £17 13/16 paid and buyers
Dunlop May (£20) £20
Lightning May (£19) £19

## EXCHANGES

### CROSS RATES

### T. T. New York On London

New York, May 7

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.98 3/4 |
| To-day's opening | 4.98 1/8 |
| At the time of New York cotton closing | 4.98 1/8 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 7

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.98.93 |
| To-day's opening | 4.98.62 |
| To-day's closing | 4.98.18 |

FRANC RATE

London, May 7

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 178.21 |
| To-day's opening | 178.06 |
| To-day's closing | 177.68 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 7

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98.62 and then weakened to 4.98.43 subsequent movements being slow.

Franc opened at 178.06 and then improved to 177.90 on official support with not much variation thereafter.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.301) 13.251
New York on Bombay (37.25) 37.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (94.87) 94.74
London on Shanghai (1-0 3/8) 1-0 nominal sellers
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

## BULLION

### SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 7

"Bear covering. India bought. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 7

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | (18 5/8d.) | 18 11/16d. |
| Forward | (18 7/16d.) | 18 7/16d. |

LONDON GOLD

London, May 7

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£6-19-8) £6-19-8 1/2

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 7

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver ready | 49 | 8 | 0 |
| Silver Vaishakh | 49 | 5 | 0 |
| Silver Jeth | 49 | 2 | 0 |
| Gold ready | 34 | 14 | 6 |
| Gold Vaishakh | 34 | 14 | 0 |
| Gold Jeth | 34 | 14 | 0 |
| Sovereign | 22 | 11 | 0 |

RUBBER

Spot (5 5/8 buyers) 5 3/4 buyers
Forward October December (5 3/4 paid and value) 5 7/8 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May (£12 13/16 sellers £12 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 5/16 sellers

## LONDON MONEY MARKET

### Strong Demand In Francs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 7

Money market hitherto unaffected by repatriation of French funds consequent-supplies credit generally outweighed demand. Discount Brokers had met stronger competition for latest offering in treasury bills and only received 29 per cent of their applications. Even this small allottment entailed slight sacrifice average rate. On foreign exchanges strong demand for francs was again in evidence. Spot rate appreciated to 117 7/8 despite preventive measures by British control. Belga again subjected to bear attack. Wall Street opened firm.

### 3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 7

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-9-0.

## WHEAT

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 7

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 79 3/4 and July at 79. The market was quietly steady with operators generally holding off awaiting further developments.

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 7

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat May | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Wheat September | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| Linseed May | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Linseed September | 7 | 5 | 0 |

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 7

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 80 3/8.

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 7

Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 7

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 43 3/8) dol 45 5/8
General Motors (dol 30 3/4) dol 32 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 1/4) dol 29
U S Steel Pref (unquoted) unquoted

### KARACHI PRODUCE MARKETS

Karachi, May 7

To-day's closing quotations:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Sind May | 14 | 0 | 3 |
| July | 14 | 3 | 9 |
| Punjab May | 12 | 5 | 3 |
| July | 12 | 10 | 3 |
| Desi American May | 18 | 6 | 9 |
| July | 18 | 7 | 6 |
| Tone: Quiet. | | | |
| Wheat July | 22 | 15 | 0 |
| September | 23 | 6 | 0 |
| Tone: Quiet. | | | |
| Tooria May | 33 | 14 | 3 |
| July | 34 | 5 | 6 |
| September | 34 | 14 | 9 |
| Gram July | 20 | 14 | 0 |
| September | 21 | 5 | 0 |
| Cottonseeds May | 14 | 8 | 6 |
| July | 15 | 1 | 3 |
| Septembe. | 15 | 9 | 3 |
| January | 16 | 3 | 3 |

## "JUTE MARKETS" ALL OVER BENGAL

DARJEELING, May 6.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Bengal have decided to establish "Jute Markets" all over the Province, especially in the jute growing areas, where the cultivators would bring their jute for sale only to "bona fide" representatives of the different forms of middlemen, who hitherto prevented the cultivators from getting the maximum price for their goods.—United Press.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

### Easier Feeling In Jutes

CALCUTTA, May 7

In the share market to-day in Jutes the easier feeling still pervaded and only limited business took place. Coals remained quiet due to lack of support. In teas the undertone continued to be steady but the business was somewhat restricted. In miscellaneous section Indian Irons and other speculative stocks continued to rule easier on selling pressure. Other industrials remained more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and a half per cent Government paper 98/9; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 106/4; five per cent loan 1940/43 107/2.

Banks: Central 30/12 small lot; Reserve 116 small lot.

Coals: Bengal 304; Burrakur 12/3; Central Kurkend 11/8 small lot; Union 20/12.

Jutes: Clive 19; Dalhousie 270; Gourepore 432; Howrah 39/9; Lawrence 309; National 18/6.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/8 Indian Copper 2/6; Tavoy Tin 1/11; Bengal Aerating Gas 51; Saugor Elec 5/2; Indian Iron 28/7; Steel Corporation ordy 5/9; do pref 77; Balmer Lawrie 250 small lot; National Safe Deposit and Cold Storage 4 disc; Rohtas Industries ordy 298; Walford Transport 1/6; Indo Burma Petrol ordy 102 small lot; Titaghur Paper B ordy 15/8; Bengal Timber 150;

Teas: Eastern Cachar 9 ex div; Sarugaon 8/12 small lot.

Debentures: Five per cent Sijua Jherriah Power First Mortgage 101 ct; three and quarter per cent 1966/76; Rangoon Municipal 98/8; three and a quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 103/4; three and three quarter per cent 1965 Calcutta Port Trust 104/4.—A. P.

## HOLLYWOOD REVUE IS A "WOW"

### Rex Story's Show Opens At Capitol

Gay abandon was the key-note of the opening performance of Rex Story's Hollywood Revue at the Capitol Theatre on Saturday night when packed houses gave an enthusiastic welcome to the girls and gag-makers from sunny California.

The visiting artistes, too, were not slow to return the compliment and the comedians, Des and Rex enlivened with appropriate local touches their hearty and broad humour—sometimes it was, indeed, too broad for the comfort of the more smug among the audience! Skits and puns and jokes, irreverent as well as irrelevant, flew thick and fast in a crazy medley of fun. Of the two skits, "The Rest Cure" proved to be a brilliant satire on sanatoria while "It's no Use Storking" was a rather "naughty" excursion into realms of eugenics. The tap dancing was good though, of course, Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers do it better on the screen and even though Gloria Grey's "Marwari Dance" was neither Art nor fun, it might be overlooked as a well-meaning attempt to give the show a splash of "Oriental Colour."

For special mention one may choose.

ROSE LEE, the personality girl, whose impersonation of Hollywood stars (particularly of Mae West and Garbo) was a scream,

EMILY WINSETTE, the lovely, auburn-haired, boneless acrobat,

FAY SKEETER, the incurable pest, whose caricature of a "Society" classical dancer was marvellous, and

REX STORY for everything he did.

What do they say in Hollywood when a show has a lot of pep and gags? It is a wow!

K A. A.

**CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT**

It is understood that the Sind Government are considering the question of appointing two committees to inquire into the Frontier Regulation and Criminal Tribes Acts.

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 7.

Following a rise of 13 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 160/14 for Broach J/A. delivery and declined to Rs. 160/2 under scattered selling. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 160/8. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 8 points but it opened only 5 points up and the local market remained quiet. Liverpool closed at a rise of 4 points and the local market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M 1938 | 157 | 10 | 0 |
| Broach J/A 1938 | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| Broach A/M 1939 | 171 | 12 | 0 |
| Oomra May 1938 | 140 | 4 | 0 |
| Oomra July 1938 | 142 | 10 | 0 |
| Oomra D/J 1939 | 152 | 4 | 0 |
| Bengal May 1938 | 117 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengal D/J 1938 | 119 | 8 | 0 |
| Bengal D/J 1939 | 128 | 8 | 0 |

# INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 7.

GOVT. SECURITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent Paper | 98/11 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 | 114/8 |
| 5 per cent 1945/55 | 118/4 |

BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baroda | 114 |
| Bank of Hindusthan | 34/8 |
| Central | 30/10 |
| Imperial Bank F.P. | 1550 |
| Imperial Bank P.P. | 385 |
| Indian Bank | 138/12 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 49/8 |
| Reserve Bank | 117/8 |
| Union Bank | 6 |

TEXTILES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambica | 1430 |
| Arun | 400 |
| Arvind | 1160 |
| Asok | 385 |
| B. Dyeing | 795 |
| Buckingham and Carnatics | 180 |
| Century | 228/12 |
| Central India | 223/12 |
| Colaba | 138/12 |
| Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills | 300 |
| Elgin | 212 |
| Gokak | 143/12 |
| Indore | 65 |
| Jubilee | 219/6 |
| Kohinoor | 246/4 |
| Laxmi Cotton | 475 |
| Mysore | 95 |
| Marsden | 114/6 |
| Morarji | 1030 |
| New Great | 196/4 |
| Raipur | 702/8 |
| Rajnagar | 335 |
| Simplex | 72/8 |
| Swadeshi | 188/12 |
| Sajjan | 97/8 |
| Vishnu | 1270 |
| Madhusudan | 200 |
| Khatau | 105 |

HYDRO ELECTRIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Andhra Valley Ord. | 1420 |
| Tata Hydro Ord. | 149/6 |
| Tata Power Ord. | 1345 |

ELECTRIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Electrics | 132/8 |
| Bombay Suburban | 160 |
| Bombay Tram. X.D. | 123/2 |
| Surat | 168/12 |
| Ajmer | 12/8 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 292/8 |
| Associated Cements | 114 |
| Belapur | 142/8 |
| Bombay Burma New | 176/4 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 505 |
| Bomba, Steam | 220 |
| Bombay Telephone | 91/12 |
| Burma Corporation | 6/8 |
| Br. B. Petrol | 3/4 |
| Dalmia Cement | 8/6 |
| Indian Bleaching | 130 |
| Industrial Investment Tr. | 40 |
| Indian Radio Ord. | 425 |
| Indian Radio Defd. | 502/8 |
| Indian Copper XD | 2/4 |
| Indian Iron | 28/8 |
| Mysore Sugar | 23 |
| Port Canning | 690 |
| Premier Construction | 62 |
| Scindi. Steam | 17/13 |
| Shivrajpur | 41 |
| Tata Oil | 27/8 |
| Tata Steel Ordy | 224 |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 837/8 |

JUTES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Birla Jute | 15/8 |
| Howrah | 39 |
| Hukumchand | 6 |
| Kamarhatty | 382 |
| Kankanarrah | 288/8 |
| Lawrence | 305 |
| Reliance | 52 |

# YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, May 7

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. June 123 August 122

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. June 164 August 163

PAY IN—MAY 9. PAY OUT—MAY 13

# Scattered Buying In Steel Shares

## NARROW TRADING AFFAIR

## Operators Holding Aloof

BOMBAY, May 7.

**Yesterday the Wall Street market staged a sharp rise of dol. 2 1|8 in U.S. Steel Shares and dol. 1 1|4 in Anaconda. The reason for the rise was a speech of the chief of the SEC. in which he pleaded for co-operation between the Administration and American business. It is said the spending programme would have a favourable effect.**

**But the local market failed to respond in earnest and the little improvement witnessed to-day was due to absence of selling and scattered covering. There was utter absence of any speculative activity and fluctuations were restricted to narrow limits.**

**The market displays tired appearance and new buyers are rare. Most of the business was inter-bazar among jobbers. The action of the market was not impressive at all.**

**Tata Steel Dfds. fluctuated within a range of Rs. 10 between Rs. 940 and Rs. 950. This explains absence of any important business passing. Professional operators are holding aloof. There will be no trading on Monday.**

## TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 7.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm Advance (Rs. 9) | 366 | 14 |
| 250 | BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25) | 798 | 12 |
| 100 | CENTURY (Rs. 6) | 229 | 4 |
| 100 | CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4) | 224 | 6 |
| 100 | COLABA (Rs. 4) | 140 | 0 |
| 100 | COORLA (Rs. 5) | 92 | 8 |
| 250 | David | 75 | 0 |
| 250 | Dawn (Rs. 10) | 362 | 8 |
| 1 | E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil) | 0-5-0 | |
| 100 | Finlay (Rs. 3) | 123 | 12 |
| 100 | GOKAK (Rs. 1-8) | 145 | 0 |
| 1,000 | Hindustan | 1,600 | 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 48 | 2 |
| 100 | Khatau (Rs. 2) | 105 | 0 |
| 100 | KOHINOOR (Rs. 12) | 247 | 8 |
| 250 | Laxmi (Rs. 12-8) | 477 | 8 |
| 250 | Madras United | 35 | 0 |
| 1,000 | Morarji (Rs. 40) | 1,020 | 0 |
| 250 | Model | 49 | 4 |
| 50 | MYSORE (Rs. ?) | 120 | 0 |
| 200 | NEW GREAT (nil) | 197 | 8 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi (Re. 1) | 42 | 8 |
| 100 | PHOENIX (Rs. 10) | 235 | 0 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2) | 70 | 0 |
| 1,000 | Sholapur (Rs. 30) | 1,910 | 0 |
| 50 | SIMPLEX (Rs. 2) | 73 | 2 |
| 100 | SWADESHI (Rs. 5) | 190 | 0 |
| 100 | Swan (Rs. 2-8) | 102 | 8 |
| 500 | Vishnu (Rs. 30) | 1,320 | 0 |
| 1000 | Western (Rs. 40) | 802 | 0 |

BANKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50-100 | Baroda (Rs. 2-8) | 112 | 8 |
| 25-50 | Central (Rs. 12) | 30 | 12 |
| 500 | Imperial (Rs. 30) | 1,651 | 4 |
| 125-500 | Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8) | 383 | 12 |
| 50-100 | India (Rs. 2-8) | 138 | 8 |
| 100 | Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8) | 117 | 8 |
| 5 | Union (As. 4) | 6 | 0 |

CEMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8) | 114 | 8 |

INSURANCE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100-500 | Empire (Rs. 14) | 715 | 0 |
| 15-100 | Jupiter (As. 12) | 13 | 12 |
| 20 | Mercantile | 54 | 8 |
| 15-75 | New India (Rs. 14) | 38 | 0 |
| 200 | Oriental | 4,325 | 0 |
| 10-50 | Vulcan (As. 8) | 7 | 8 |

ELECTRIC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8) | 135 | 0 |
| 1,000 | ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 30) | 1425 | 0 |
| 10 | Ajmer (As. 8) | 12 | 10 |
| 50 | BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-6) XD | 123 | 7 |
| 100 | B'bay Suburban (Rs.6-8) | 165 | 0 |
| 10 | Broach (As. 5) | 10 | 14 |
| 100 | Karachi (4) | 222 | 8 |
| 100 | Poona (4) | 206 | 4 |
| 100 | Surat (Rs. 3) | 168 | 2 |
| 100 | TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3) | 150 | 0 |
| 1,000 | TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29) | 1335 | 0 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ahmedabad Prantij | 940 | 0 |
| 100 | C. Province | 102 | 0 |
| 100 | Dh. Baramati | 104 | 4 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 98 | 12 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 99 | 0 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 95 | 8 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 12 |
| 500 | Tapti Valley | 718 | 12 |

MINING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Burma Corp. (As. 11) | 6-8-0 | |
| 2 | sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6) XD | 2 | 4 |
| 10 | Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8) | 28 | 4 |
| 10 | SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2) | 41 | 8 |
| 30 | TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6) | 942 | 8 |
| 75 | TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10) | 225 | 8 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | ALCOCK (Rs. 5) | 295 | 0 |
| 50 | BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5) | 147 | 8 |
| 200-250 | B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5) | 855 | 0 |
| 250 | BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5) | 220 | 10 |
| 125 | B. Burma (Rs. 20) | 507 | 8 |
| 50 | Do. Contry. (Rs. 8) | 177 | 8 |
| | 8sh. Br. B. Petrol | 3-4-3 | |
| 50 | B'BAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8) | 92 | 0 |
| 100 | I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4) | 130 | 10 |
| 50 | I. Invest Trust | 40 | 0 |
| 100 | I. Radio Defd. (12) | 527 | 8 |
| 100 | I. Radio Ord. (15) | 425 | 0 |
| 1000 | Port Canning (Rs. 26) | 690 | 0 |
| 30 | PREMIER CON. (Rs 2-15) | 62-4 | |
| 15 | Scindia | 17 | 13 |
| 25 | Tata Oil Mill (nil) | 27 | 10 |

PREFERENCE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 1,520 | 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Bombay Steam | 285 | 0 |
| 7 | p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.) | 70 | 12 |
| 5 | p.c. Central India (T.F.) | 540 | 0 |
| 6-1|4 | p.c. Prem Const. 1st | 107 | 4 |
| 6-1/4 | p.c. Prem. Con 2nd | 90 | 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 151 | 4 |
| 7-1|2 | p.c. Tata Power | 1,546 | 4 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 204 | 6 |
| 7½ | p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 169 | 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Vishnu | 703 | 12 |

DEBENTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3-3|4 | Andhra Valley | 101 | 8 |
| 6 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 108 | 12 |
| 4 | p.c. Bom. Telephone | 52 | 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Sholapur | 77 | 4 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 108 | 12 |

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

## ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 7.

Bombay Dyeing (791/4) 802 797 801 798
Century (226/14) 231 23/ 228 229/8
Central India (223/2) 227 226 227 225 224
Kohinoor (246/4) 248 247
New Great (198/2 200 197
Simplex (73/2) 73/2
Swadesh (190/10) 191 190
Associated Cement (115) 115/4 114/12 114/8
Andhra (1425) 1425
Tata Hydro (149/6) 150
Tata Power (1335) 1337 1342 1347/8
Tram. Ord. (126) X.D. 127/8
T. Steel Dfd. (930) 940 947 940 950 940 942
T. Steel Ord. (223) 226 225 227 226 225/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (169/4) 169/4 169
Bellapur (142/8) 143 147/8
B. Steam (219/6) 220
B. Burma (505) 507 510 507

## Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 220.10+210 |
| September | 210.90+200 |
| November | 210.80+200 |

at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m. to-day at

# GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 7.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/7
3 per cent 1951/64 103/2
3 per cent 1941 102/13
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 108/3
4 per cent 1948 Bonds 108/6
4 per cent 1960/70 114/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 103/10
5 per cent 1939/43 107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43 101/9

TAX FREE

4 per cent 1953/63 113
5 per cent 1955 125
5 per cent 1945/55 48/3
3 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 101/4

Market quiet.

# MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 7.

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32 to Dec.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 270 1/8
Bank's buying T T 268

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,318
Bank's buying T T 1,338

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 5/8

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/2

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 74 nominal.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/2

BERLIN
Bank's selli D D 91

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.98 1/2 6th Instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 7th Instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 7th Instant
Shanghai/London 1/0 1/2 7th Instant.
Java/London 8.96 1/2 7th instant.
London/Paris 178.21 6th instant.
London/Belgium 29.61 6th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.77 1/2 6th Instant.
London/Berlin 12.40 3/4 6th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 3/8 6th instant.
London/New York 4.98.93 6th Instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.97 3/4 6th Instant.
London/Italy 94.92 6th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £6-19-7 5th instant.
Gold £6-19-8 6th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 5/8 5th Instant.
Silver London Ready 18 5/8 6th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 5th Instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 6th Instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 5th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 6th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 5th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 6th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 5th instant
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent. 6th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

# GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 7.

**Yesterday gold prices advanced one penny to £6-19-8. London/Paris Exchange rate declined 69 points at 178.21. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.98 3/4. London silver pirces were again unchanged at 18 5/8d. India bought very small business and the market was quietly steady. Later on there were buyers at fixed price and sellers at 1/16th over. New York and Montreal silver prices were unchanged. Shanghai T.T. on London was 1.0 1/4. The local market was quietly steady with a limited turnover**

GOLD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 34 | 14 | 9 |
| Vaishakh | 34 | 14 | 6 |
| Jeth | 34 | 14 | 6 |

SILVER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 49 | 7 | 6 |
| Vaishakh | 49 | 6 | 0 |
| Jeth | 49 | 3 | 6 |

## Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 42.15 |
| July | 42.20 |
| September | 42.23 |

# 'MADHE-SABHA' SATYAGRAHA

## Sunnis Decide To Offer Civil Disobedience: Nine Arrested

LUCKNOW, May 6.

While on the one hand efforts to restore harmony between Shias and Sunnis are being made by prominent leaders of both the communities, Sunni Muslims assembled for Friday prayer in Tila Mosque declared their determination to revive Civil Disobedience against the ban on public recitation of the Madhesabha.

Speaking to the congregation, Hakim Nurul Huq announced that the Thaffuzi Naumus Millat had appointed him the first dictator to carry on agitation. He said every Friday Jathas would court arrest from Tila Mosque by reciting "Madhesabha". On other days Jathas would start from other quarters of the City.

Summing up the demands of the Sunnis he said that Sunnis should not only be allowed to recite it, but the Government should prohibit Taziadari public mourning and public recital of Tabarra and urged the release of the Sunni leaders recently arrested. Till these demands were conceded, the Sunnis would continue Civil Disobedience.

The first batch of 9 Sunni volunteers were arrested this evening.—A. P.

# LOCALITY NAMED AFTER KHER

## Bandra Municipality Recognises Premier's Service To Poor

The general board of the Bandra Municipality has resolved that the locality called Chamdevala's wadi should be in future known as Kher's wadi. This area, which is on the east of the Khar station and the railway yard, is occupied by tanners

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Bombay Prime Minister, has, it will be recalled, been helping the poor people of this locality in various ways, visiting them and working among them long before the Congress decided to form ministries.

The resolution, which was moved by Mr. J. K. Mehta, the Vice-President, and seconded by the President, Dr. P. A. Dias, was unanimously carried

The Board also resolved on Mr. Mehta's motion, that an urgent request be made to Government to hasten the question of the transference of the water supply of Santa-Cruz to the Bandra Municipality and that the rate for the Santa-Cruz area should be reduced to what is at present in force in Bandra and Khar

The need of additional accommodation for the poor in the maternity ward of the Khan Bahadur K. B. Bhabha Hospital was emphasized by Mr. Francis Conceicao in a motion which was accepted by the general board. The motion referred to the recent donation of Khan Bahadur Bhabha to increase the accommodation in the male and female wards of the hospital and requested him to extend his generosity a little more and provide the needed additional accommodation in the maternity ward. Owing to the large increase in population the present one room with four beds for the poor in the maternity wards in found to be entirely inadequate

At a meeting of the new School Board of the Broach Municipality Mr. Jagjiwandas Chunilal Gandhi and Mrs. Khorshedbanu F. M. Homawala were unanimously elected chairman and vice-chairman.

# 'Non-violence Is Our Fundamental Principle'

## Gandhiji's Views On New Education Scheme

### Says, We Have To Make Training School An Institution For Winning Freedom And For Solution Of All Our Ills

**Mr. Mahadev Desai writes in this week's "Harijan":**

**At a meeting of the newly created National Education Board Gandhiji gave the inner meaning and objective of the new education. Even here he was so full of the mood of depression that possesses him that he said at the end: "When the New Education Scheme was launched I was full of self-confidence in which I now feel I am lacking. My words had power of which they seem to be bereft to-day. This lack of confidence is due not to things without but to things within.**

**It is not that my senses are paralysed. My intellect gives me good work for my age. Nor is it that I have lost faith in non-violence. That faith is burning brighter than ever. But I have for the moment lost self-confidence. I would therefore ask you not to accept anything from me implicitly. Accept only what carries conviction to you. But I am sure that if we could conduct even two schools on the right lines I should dance with joy."**

The right lines he incidated in the earlier part of the discourse. "We have to make of this training school a school for winning freedom and for the solution of all our ills, of which the chief one is our communal troubles. For this purpose we shall have to concentrate on non-violence. Hitler's and Mussolini's schools accept as their fundamental principle violence. Ours is non-violence according to the Congress. All our problems have therefore to be solved non-violently.

Our arithmetic, our science, our history will have a non-violent approach, and the problems in these subjects will be coloured by non-violence. When Madame Halide Edib Hanum delivered her address to the Jamia Milia Islamia on Turkey I remarked that whereas generally history is a chronicle of kings and their wars, the future history will be the history of man. That can be or is only non-violent. Then we shall have to concentrate not on city industries but on rural industries, that is to say, if we want to keep all the 700,000 of our villages alive, and not only a fraction of them, we have to revive our village handicrafts. And you may be sure that if we can impart scholastic training through those crafts we can bring about a revolution. Our text-books will have also to be prepared with the same end.

"I want you to give your close consideration to what I am saying and reject what does not appeal to you. If what I say does not appeal to our Mussalman brethren, they may reject it summarily. The non-violence I want is not non-violence limited to the fight with the British but is to be applied to all our internal affairs and problems,—true active non-violence from which will issue live Hindu Muslim unity and not a unity based on mutual fear like the pact, for instance, between Hitler and Mussolini."

# Cheap Electricity From Coal

## *Big Scheme For Bihar: Tube Well Plan Also Contemplated*

PATNA, May 6.

Efforts are being made by Government to enlarge the facilities of irrigation to the cultivator and a special officer has been appointed to enquire into the possibility of establishing an electric grid system in the province, as recently announced by the Prime Minister in the Legislature.

The scope of expansion of canal irrigation has been found to be limited. The value of crops raised by canal irrigation in the province is estimated at five crores annually and this is the maximum contribution which the canal irrigation works have made to the provincial revenues

The scheme, it is understood, will be first inaugurated in the central belt of the province and extended to Chota Nagpur, where it can be suitably utilised for industrial development, since irrigational problems and the possibilities of generating electricity differed widely between north and south of Bihar. The scheme is mainly based on the possibilities of generating cheap electricity from coal of which there are large reserves in South Bihar.

The investigation being carried out by the special office and his staff, it is understood, is to find out what may be called a load survey chiefly on the central belt of the province. He will also make an industrial survey comprising not only industrial loads in existence but also to those which are likely to grow up after electrification when it would be no longer necessary to invest money in setting up power plants for industrial purposes.

Regarding irrigation it is contemplated that eventually all suitable areas in the province where steady supply of sub-soil water is available should be covered with a network of tube-wells the energy being supplied by the Government grid scheme. The cost of the irrigation water thus supplied, it is estimated, would not exceed the rates for canal irrigation.—A. P.

# PROHIBITION OF LETHAL WEAPONS CANCELLED

The Commissioner of Police has issued the following order:—

Whereas it appears to me that it is not now necessary to enforce the Order under section 23 (2) (a) and (b) of the Bombay City Police act, IV of 1902, issued on the 17th April 1938 prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons, I, Walter Robert George Smith, C.I.E. Commissioner of Police, Bombay hereby cancel the aforesaid order with effect from the 8th day of May 1938.

# DEVALUATION OF RUPEE

## S. I. Chamber Chiefs Plea For Amending Reserve Bank Act

MADRAS, May 6.

The President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, the Finance Member with the Government of India and His Excellency the Viceroy, drawing their attention to the fall in the rupee exchange rate.

BEST REMEDY

He states that the weakness in exchange is the natural sequence of diminishing exports of merchandise and gold, but public interest would be worse affected if the Reserve Bank makes undue efforts to prop up the ratio either by a deflation of currency, by dissipation of sterling reserves, by raising sterling resources or otherwise. The best way out of the difficulty will be to amend Section 40 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, so as to absolve the Bank of all obligations to sell sterling at any fixed rate with a view to avoiding disastrous consequences that attended all previous attempts to maintain an impossible ratio.

Considering the present bad plight of agriculture, industry and commerce, the necessity for raising the internal prices without disturbing export trade, the President adds, is more insistent and can be attained only by lowering the exchange value of the rupee.

The Chamber, therefore, urges on the Government of India and the Reserve Bank either to fix a lower ratio or leave the exchange rate to find its own level, in the natural course of trade.—United Press.

# *IDAR PRAJA MANDAL SECRETARY ARRESTED*

## *Charge Of Sedition: Rs. 10,000 Bail Demanded*

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 7.

Mr. Nityaram Anopram Yagnik, the Secretary, Idar Prajakeeya Mandal, is arrested by State authorities, on a charge of sedition this morning.

He is asked to furnish Rs. 10,000 bail, i.e., Rs. 5,000 in cash and Rs. 5,000 securities. Great sensation prevails in the State.

The well-known leader of Idar people Mr. Kashiram Mankeshwer Thakur is also arrested on similar charge.

## *Flag Satyagraha Convictions*

BANGALORE, May 6.

Under the Flag Satyagraha so far 71 persons have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fines in the Mysore State.

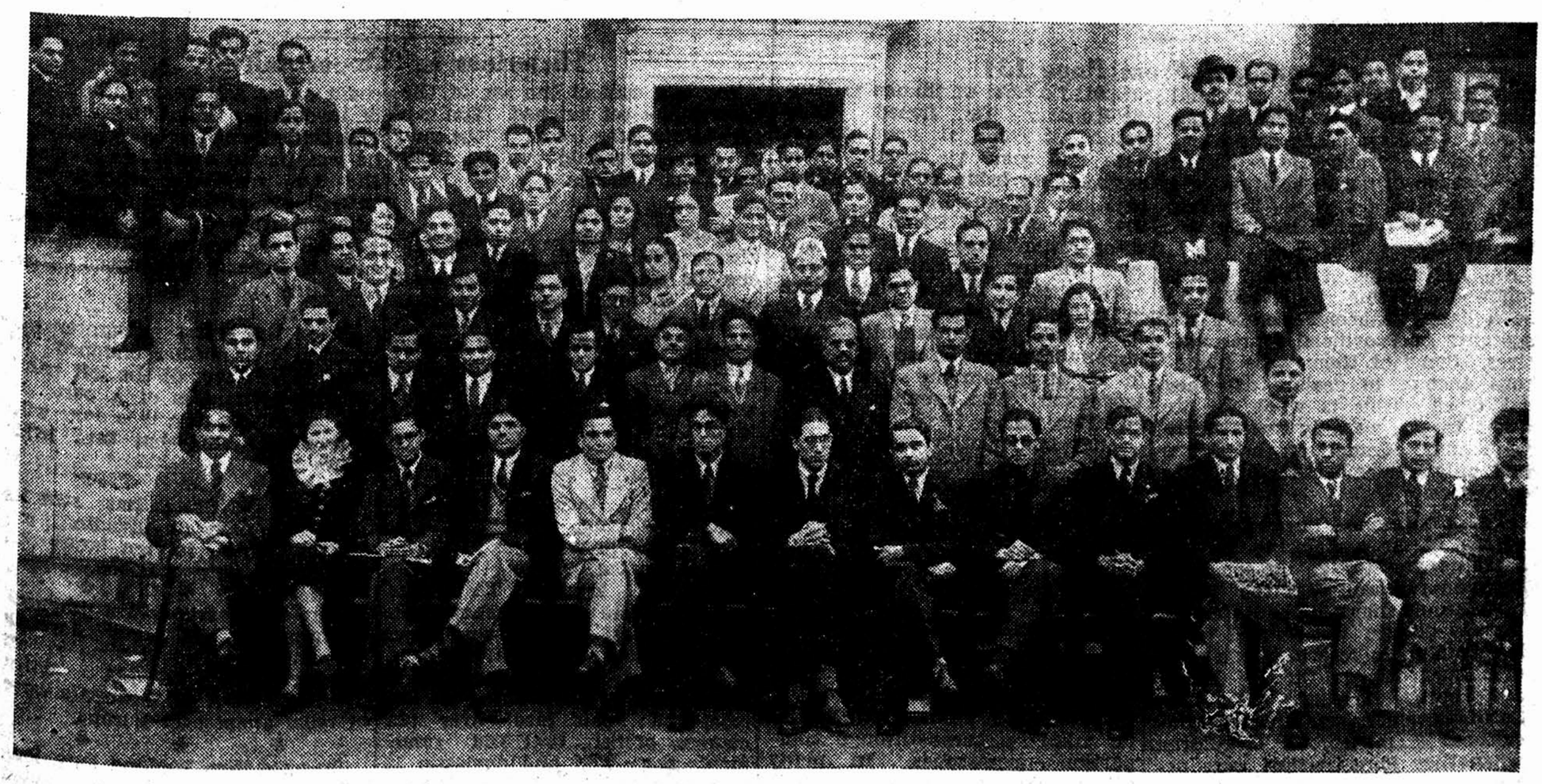
The number of persons awaiting trial is over 220.

The Bangalore Taluk tops the list of arrests in this connection.—United Press.

## Restrictions On Funeral Routes Removed

The Commissioner of Police has issued the following order:—

Whereas it appears to me that it is not now necessary to enforce the orders issued by me on the 18th April 1938 prescribing routes for Muhammadan and Hindu funeral processions, I Walter Robert George Smith, C.I.E. Commissioner of Police, Bombay hereby cancel the aforesaid orders with effect from the 8th day of May 1938.



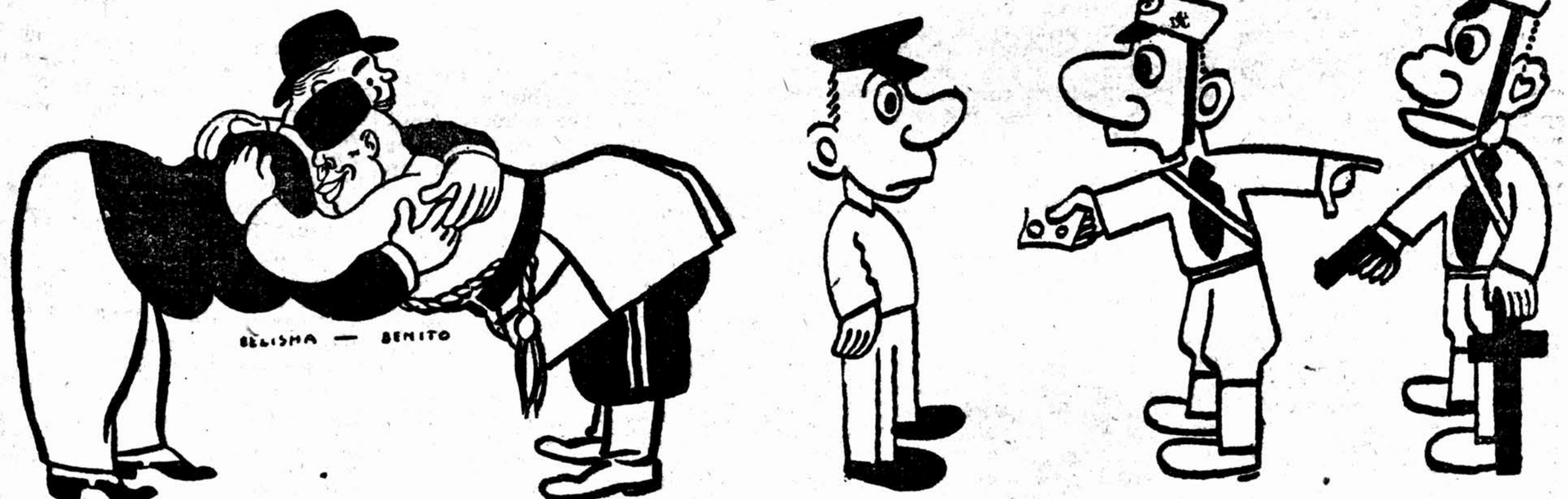
Group photograph taken at the Friends House, Euston Road, Lon don, N.W.1. on the occasion of the second annual conference of the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

Seated in the centre of the picture is Mr. R. Palme Dutt, edi tor of the "Labour Monthly" and of the "Daily Worker" of London. Others seated by his side are the office-bearers of the Fede ration in the following order:

Left to right: (3) Mr. A. Zaman, former Treasurer, (4) Mr. G. S. Kasebekar, the new General Secretary, (5) Dr. S. C. Mehta, the new Treasurer, (6) Mr. S. M. Kumaramangalam, former Gene ral Secretary, (10) Mr. Satish D. Kalelkar, the new editor of "Indian Student," (11) Mr. Daniel Latifi, former Treasurer, (12) Mr. Ra jni M. Patel, former acting General Secretary.

Also in the picture are (1) Dr. S. Wicramsingh, represen tative of Lanka Samaj in London and (7) Mr. R. Palme Dutt who addressed the Conference on the new Indian Constitution.

## PLEBISCITE




"It's very simple. For 'Ja' a pencilled cross; for 'Nein' a wooden one." *"Vendredi", Paris*

## OXFORD UNDER-GRAD AS 'KILLER' IN PARTY

**The Rev. Stanley Phillips, Vicar of St. Mary's Woking, recently took part in the saddest Church service of his life.**

It was the first Sunday since the son his hopes were centred upon, John Stanley Phillips, twenty-one-years-old Oxford undergraduate, was found guilty of murder. He was sentenced to be detained for killing a pantry boy at Wycliffe Hall Theological College.

As Mr. Phillips entered St. Mary's to-day he realised that his son would be attending his first church service at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

Two strange facts concerning the convicted man were told yesterday by a friend of the family, writes the "Sunday Referee" in mail week.

"At a party last Christmas," said the friend, "John took part in a game called Murder, and was three times the murderer.

"And the night before he murdered sixteen-year-old Harold Matthews, he listened to a broadcast version of Patrick Hamilton's gruesome play 'Rope.'"

In the play two students murder a third, place his body in a chest, and then invite the parents of their victim to dinner. They sit down at the chest containing the body of their son.

## ATOM SMASHER

John A. De Young, expert radiotrician at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass, is pictured here tightening up a bolt on the top of the 100-ton atom smasher now being completed at the Gordon McKay engineering laboratory at the university. This giant steel sandwich, one of the largest in the world, will make its debut this summer. The machine, it is said will reach tremendous energies up to eight million volts.

Experiments in the smashing of atoms in which particles may be shot through a tube at a speed if 100,000,000 miles an hour were recently described on this page by Dr. W. L. Chubb, director of research at the Westing-house laboratories. It is expected that the new atom smasher ot Destinghouse will be ready for demonstration within the next few weeks.

# IS IT WAR ON CULTURE?

*(Continued From Page 16)*

diers,

Japanese soldiers we like you,
Happy home-life we owe you,
Pleasant school life we owe you . . "

The guns are still roaring, and already hands are laid on the children. In the Greater Manchuokuo south of the wall which is being visualized, the mind and character of the population are to be subjected to, the same educational procedure that has been applied to Korea and Manchuria The attitude of Japan's army toward China's independent cultural life makes full sense only if we realize the political conception behind it. Do the rulers of Japan intend to subjugate China? They openly admit, in this or in that form, that they do. Has Japan's colonial policy its definite educational side? It has. If that is so, then the ruthless attacks against all higher forms of China's culture cease to be merely a caprice of intoxicated army officers, which they are too. They also become the expression of a general cultural policy, which prepares the foundations of the new colony to come. The elementary schools of a Japanized China must stick to the intellectual poverty line as determined by Japan's former colonial experience. Higher Chinese education, except for a few technical and decorative purposes, is not wanted at all and must be stamped out as thoroughly as possible. This is the conclusion which has to be deduced from an analysis of Japan's general colonial educational policy, a conclusion pitifully confirmed by the actual behaviour of Japan's army in China

### *Mission Exposed*

But by recklessly destroying Chinese intellectual and physical life the Japanese army in the mind of the vast majority of Chinese, has destroyed all illusions which some of them still may have harboured about the "benevolence" of Japan's policy So an attitude which is meant to pave the way for the establishment of Japan's greatest colonial possession may, because of its brutal frankness, turn against its own purpose It may, by strengthening China's determination to resist, serve as one of the factors which may prevent the birth of this new colony altogether.

# NATIONAL SCOUTS

*(Continued From Page 13)*

numbers, and a powerful national association has arisen which has behind it the sympathy of the public and the press. He explained the decision of his Association, and said the words 'King-Emperor' could not be retained in the Bombay Presidency.

Another chorus of Indian States followed and this wail seemed to be a happy interlude between the speeches of Provincial representatives. Some of them were humorous enough to declare as they sat down "this is what we are asked to say, we only know where we stand." Some of the States had only a membership of 30 to 40 Scouts.

The Conference however seemed to be in a mood to go on listening and to go on speaking, knowing full well that the inevitable would have to be faced. At last a closure was moved and Pandit Kunzru rose to give a most crushing reply to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. He said that the Scout Movement was a purely educational movement. Children when they joined school were never asked to take the pledge of loyalty. There were thousands of children in many educational institutions who had never taken the pledge of loyalty. "Does this mean that they are disloyal? How will Sir Tej Bahadur feel if he were asked to take the pledge of loyalty every day he practised in Court?" He declared that the B. P. Movement had been used in the past for political purposes. This statement was questioned by Sir Douglas Young, and therefore Pandit Kunzru proceeded to cite instance after instance to prove his statement. He made pointed reference to the way in which the Seva Samiti movement was attacked by the B. P Association in the past. The conclusion of his speech showed that things had not changed since the beginning of the Conference, though fervent speeches were made for unity.

## No Unity Possible

Not a single European with the exception of one spoke on the resolution. The representatives of the National Associations and the Seva Samiti were frankly jubilant. Long since they had feared a unity with those who professed nationalism on the lips, but who had no sincere desire to educate children to love and serve their country. To them, the break-up of unity was a happy deliverance, for they knew the fate of the B. P. Association at the hands of the public. With popular ministries behind them, with the political and imperialist attitude of the B.P. Association thoroughly exposed, and with the hope of further future strength through the co-operation of youth, the future of the united national movement was assured as completely as the final doom of the B. P. Movement in India.

Voting was impossible. Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji rose to say that the leaders of the different Associations must be closeted till they reached a compromise, and he suggested the formation of a subcommittee. But this appeal found no response. It was then suggested that those who were for deletion of the word 'King-Emperor' should remain to continue the drafting of the new constitution. This would practically mean the dismissal of the B. P. Association from the conference. Dr. Mehta therefore suggested that the conference be declared 'sine die' as having failed to reach unity, and associations desiring to join the national movement would again meet a few minutes later for the purpose.

## Chhatari Still Hopeful

The Nawab of Chhatari then proposed a vote of thanks to Pandit Kunzru. He hoped unity would yet come at some distant date and some via media would be found to bring all associations together. Meanwhile, he hoped that the spirit of friendliness and co-operation would prevail, and even the two associations would work together in the same place in harmony and goodwill. He professed that his movement was not imperialistic, and he was only keen to let it remain an educational movement. The members departed after tea.

They immediately met again to consider a constitution for a purely National Movement, and the Hindusthan Scout Association has thus come into being. A detailed report of the second and more important conference will appear on next Sunday.

# CAMERA CONVICTS

*(Continued From Page 15)*

on taking pictures through comparison microscopes. In many other ways, the camera records in permanent form the findings of the different sciences applied to criminology. It records fingerprints, scars and wounds, the position of footprints, teeth marks, fargeries, mutilated documents, and other pieces of evidence which aid in the solution of crimes.

Recently, newsreels have helped identity rioters, and fast cameras have snapped "repeaters" at the polls. One of the latest applications of photography to police work is the assembling of large albums of pictures, showing hundreds of known pickpockets footpads, and other underworld characters who follow fairs and conventions By familiarizing themselves with the faces of these undesirables, the local police in the city where an exposition or convention is to be held can increase their chances of nabbing criminals before they can get into action.

Trapping insurance reketeers is another phase of the camera work of modern detectives. One example illustrate the methods used.

In Maryland, a mason took out a large accident-insurance policy. Only a few weeks later, he reported he had had a bad fall and had injured his right arm so severely he was no longer able to work. Company physicians examined him. Beyond a few minor bruises, they could find nothing wrong. However, the labourer insisted he could bend his elbow only with exterme pain and demanded the payments called for in the policy.

This was the situation when a camera detective, employed by the company, reached the town in which the mason lived. For days, he shadowed the quarry with his miniature outfit slung in its ever-ready case. Always, in public, the labourer's arm remained as stiff as a steel shaft. Early one Sunday morning, however, the injured man appeared in his back yard with a heavy hammer and began pounding down a row of bean poles, unaware that a hidden camera was recording him at work, bending his right elbow without effort at each lift of the hammer. That one set of pictures nipped his attempted fraud in the bud and saved the insurance company hundreds of dollars

Telephoto lenses, which permit the recording of such pictures from a distance, have been used effectively in several cases. They give close-up views while permitting the photographer to snap the pictures from a distant hide-out.

Even aerial cameras, pointing down from the sky, are being enlisted in the scientific war on crime. Some months ago, a silver-winged plane zigzagged back and forth across Long Island Sound while the aerial camera it carried snapped picture after picture. It was recording "submarine" shots in search of a vital clew in a kidnap case. The resulting negatives recorded objects lying many feet below the surface of the water. Although this sky hunt failed to reveal the body of the victim, the unusual procedure opens up new possibilities for rapid searches of the kind. Photographs taken from an altitude often reveal valuable clews not evident to the ground observer.

# Odd But True

## Historicus In "Opportunity"

You can control the sex of the chicken not yet hatched. You can even control the colour of the yolk of the egg should you be fussy about such things.

* * *

There is a man in Chicago who always orders a dill pickle and a cup of coffee for his morning meal. He must possess a rare set of taste buds. President Wilson's breakfast always consisted of two eggs in orange juice. This may be called a short-cut to vitality, but I'd prefer to spend a little more time at the table.

* * *

One block in Chicago contains nothing but taverns. Another contains nothing but restaurants. How they both would like to have been doing business in the 17th century in England. Then our ancestors were real trencher men. The ancestral home was large, and so was the ancestral stomach. A real man in those days really ate. Then if you wanted a full meal you would face over ten courses, of fish, fowl and game, meats both wild and domestic. It is no wonder that we live longer.

Among the famous people of the past, Handel the composer seems to have enjoyed one of the greatest appetites. When he sat down to a full meal he ordered dinners for three and ate all of them. Dryden used to eat raw meat to improve his imagination. Ben Franklin used to choose bread and cheese "to repair mental waste." Both of these men were as near the truth as those who eat fish in order to improve their brains . . I wonder how that belief started anyway? Did some smart fish-dealer think it up?

* * *

The highest point above sea-level is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, which reaches a height of 29,141 feet. The deepest depth yet discovered in the ocean is near the Philippines, where, if you can really sink, you can go down 35,400 feet. This means that the distance between highest and lowest points is 64,541 feet, or nearly twelve and one-half miles. I agree with you that such information is completely worthless, but here it is anyway. I was interested, but I don't know why.

* * *

The Suez Canal is over twice as long as the Panama Canal . . . There are over thirty-three million radio sets in the United States . . . . And if you can stand some more fairly worthless information, there are twenty-six national parks. Here is another set of facts that may interest you. The ancestry of the presidents of the United States is as follows: Dutch, 3; English, 18; Welsh, 1; Scotch, 2; Scotch-Irish, 6; Swiss, 1

* * *

You will be amazed to find that very few people can name the forty-eight states of the Union. You may safely lay a bet on that, for the averages will be in your favour You can also catch many people by asking them which is the larger, Lake Superior or the Mediterranean Sea....It so happens that the Mediterranean is about twenty times larger.

* * *

Murderers in primitive society could never get away with a plea of involuntary manslaughter. If a man killed another accidentally, he was put to death in precisely the same way. For example, if a primitive accidentally shoved his comrade from the limb of a tree, the fall resulting in death, he was himself elaborately shoved from the same spot.

* * *

When the eldest daughter was married, her mother chopped off her middle finger of the left hand, signifying the loss of a part of her body. To-day, it is done with a wedding ring—but the bride wears it.

* * *

The United States has sent its army and navy on invading expeditions into foreign lands on more than sixty ocasions.

* * *

More than seventy-five prophets, soothsayers, and sages foretold that the world would come to an end in the year 999 A.D. When the year 1000 A. D. dawned a wave of relief swept over Europe.

* * *

An aged New England lady, long since deaf, is said to have shouted to her grandson who was then no longer a young man, "Well, Willie, I haven't seen you in many years. What are you doing now?" "I'm President," Willie shouted into the old lady's ear trumpet. "President? President of what?" "President of the United States" came the answer, for Willie, the old lady's grandson, was Woodrow Wilson.

# *SPENDING MONEY TO MAKE IT*

Two-and-a-half million pounds are being spent by half a dozen of Britain's most popular resorts to make the coming holiday season the best ever.

Blackpool alone is responsible for £1,500,000 of this sum. Among other projects, the Casino at the Pleasure Beach is being rebuilt and a new £140,000 super-cinema is in process of construction. New remedial and indoor swimming baths are to cost £260,000, while a £20,000 concert platform is planned for the South Pier.

Morecambe is spending £600,000 on a pleasure park, two theatres, cafes and 50 shops. Southend has a scheme for esplanade extensions, pleasure gardens, tennis courts and improved bathing facilities which will cost £280,000, while an entertainments pavilion will mean laying out another £50,000.

At Southport an expenditure of £40,000 will include pier improvements, and Matlock is constructing two new open-air swimming pools.

# HEADS GROW THROUGH LIFE

Records he kept for forty years of the sizes of the hats he bought and wore have convinced Sir Flinders Petrie, eighty-four-year-old British archeologist, that his head diameter increased steadily, even past middle age.

The British scientist made known his findings in a letter to the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, D.C., in confirmation of a theory recently advanced by Dr. Ales Hardlicka that the human head—and presumably the brain—grow throughout adult life.

Sir Flinders reported that when he was twenty he wore a size of 6½ hat. Ten years later a size 7 was too small. At forty he bought size 7¼, and at fifty a size 7½. Since then, he has had difficulty wearing any standard-size hat, the scientist declares.

# Life Begins Anew For Wronged Man

## Spent 2 Weeks In Asylum: £200 Compensation Offer Accepted

Plans for ensuring the success of his new start in life occupy the mind of a man who was the victim of a strange error.

He is Mr. William Hargreaves, 31, a Territorial, of Lancs, who was arrested in February and wrongfully detained in a mental home, writes the "News of the World" in mail week.

Mr. Hargreaves has accepted the Government's offer of £200 compensation for the ordeal he underwent

Expressing his satisfaction, he remarked: "This is the first turn in a tide of misfortune which almost wrecked my life.

"It looks as though things are now brightening up—a distinct change from the past, when they went from bad to worse.

"My wife, who suffers from partial paralysis of the legs, is looking forward to getting a house of her own for the first time in our five years of married life, and furnishing it herself.

"We are grateful to all who have helped us through this difficult time."

Mr. Hargreaves had been unemployed for five years.

Shortly after being told of the compensation payment, he went out to buy a horse and cart.

With these he proposes to start a firewood business in the town.

For some time Mr. Hargreaves has been on public assistance. It has been arranged, however, that the £200 shall not be taken into account.

Mr. D. G. Logan, M.P., for the Scotland Division of Liverpool, recently raised the matter of Mr. Hargreaves's position in the House of Commons.

It was then stated that Mr. Hargreaves was sent to an asylum on July 10, 1925, and was allowed to leave on licence on Dec. 22, 1926.

The licence was extended from time to time until May 11, 1934, when it was revoked on the ground that its conditions had been broken.

Hargreaves was then treated as an escape from licence, and was brought back to the asylum on Feb. 3 this year, and was again allowed to leave on March 9.

Mr. Bernays, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, stated that special reports were made in August last year about the case of Mr. Hargreaves, and the conclusion was reached that he was not a proper person to be detained in an asylum.

It was within the discretion of the Board of Control to accept the recommendations or not; in fact, they did not act on it.

As a sequel to these statements in the Commons, the Ministry of Health announced:

"The Minister, after making full inquiry into the case, informed Mr. Logan that the action taken with respect to Mr. Hargreaves was the consequence of a mistake in the office of the Board of Control, which he deeply regrets.

"He authorised Mr. Logan to convey to Mr. Hargreaves, on behalf of the Government, the offer of £200 in compensation for the distressing experience which he has suffered.

"This offer has been accepted by Mr. Hargreaves, and Mr. Logan is satisfied that this unfortunate incident may now be regarded as closed."

# CHINESE TREASURE MAZE

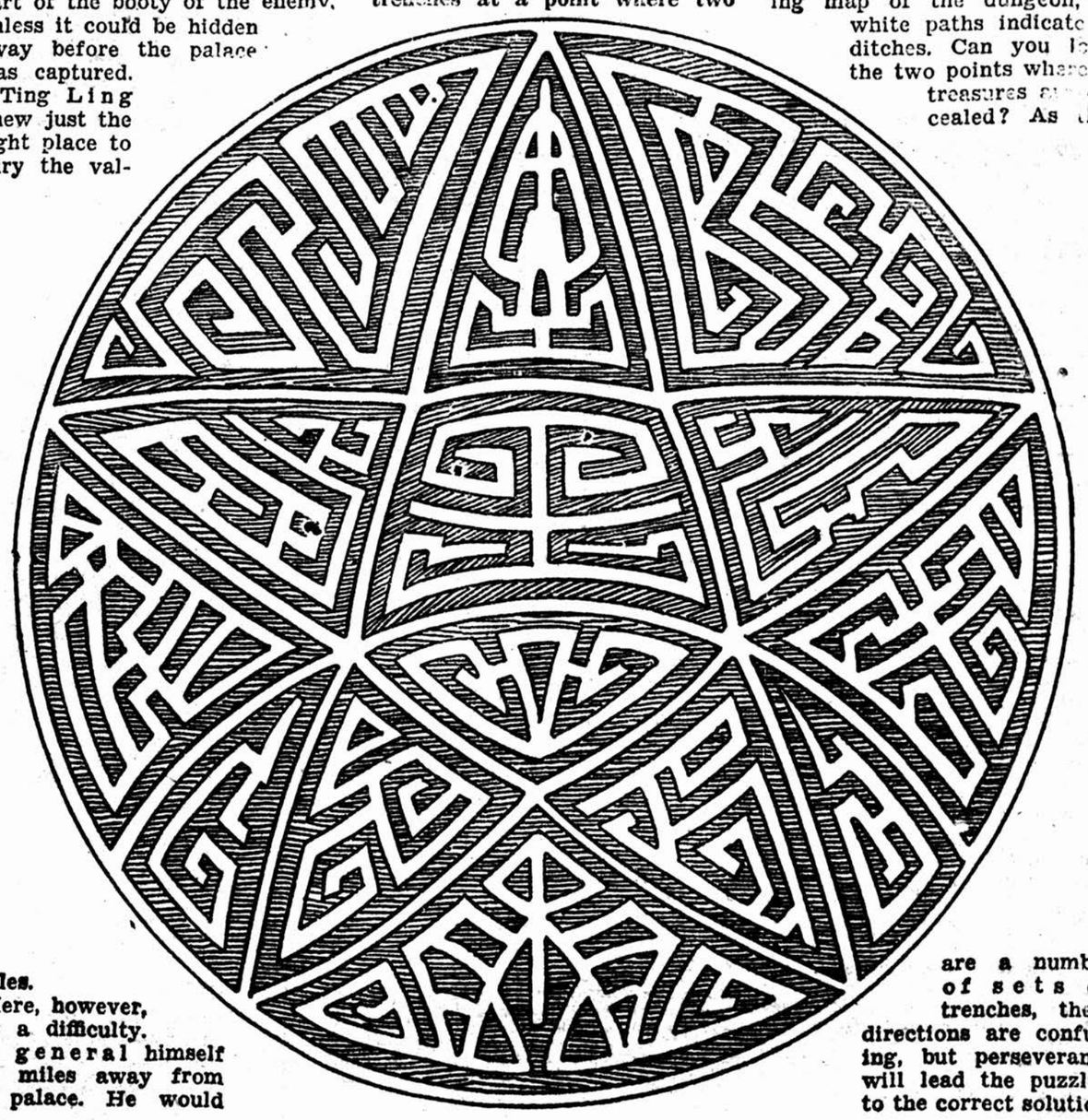
TING LING, mighty war lord of one of China's maritime provinces was defeated in a battle with the Japanese. Fleeing with his army, he realized that his splendid palace must soon fall into the hands of the victorious invaders. In the palace was the treasure that had been handed down to him from his ancestors. This, too, would be part of the booty of the enemy, unless it could be hidden away before the palace was captured.

Ting Ling knew just the right place to bury the valuables.

Here, however, was a difficulty. The general himself was miles away from his palace. He would have to send by courier a letter to his servants instructing them where to bury the treasure, and this letter might fall into the hands of the foe. To meet this contingency, the general had to give his directions in such a manner that the enemy would not be likely to understand them. This is what the war lord wrote:

"Enter one of the sets of trenches at a point where two ditches come together. Bury one-half the treasure at this spot. Walk through this system of trenches until you have been in every ditch once, AND ONCE ONLY. At the place you end your walk, bury the second half of the treasure."

The general's servants received the letter and buried the treasure as directed. In the accompanying map of the dungeon, the white paths indicate the ditches. Can you locate the two points where the treasures are concealed? As there are a number of sets of trenches, these directions are confusing, but perseverance will lead the puzzlist to the correct solution.



# SCHOOLBOY SKI STRATEGY

TEN young stalwarts of the Manlius School, several of whom are shown, compose the only machine gun squad in the country that maneuvers on skis. In their recent demonstration at a Winter Sports Carnival, they won the praise of high officials of the army. And this praise was well earned, for not only did the boys perform the regular routine drills of foot soldiers, but they engaged in tactical formations that would be beyond the scope of the average squad of infantrymen. The five young students shown are half of the squad that arranged itself so as to form this problem:

Though the number ten is not divisible by three, yet these ten snow soldiers placed themselves in such positions that, regardless of how they were counted, there were just three men in every straight row formed. Altogether, there were twelve rows of three each. How were the men placed?

(Solution See Page 46.)

Farmer Giles had married again, and all the village was talking about it.

It was known that the farmer's bride was some twenty years younger than her husband, and, according to the villagers, this was not right.

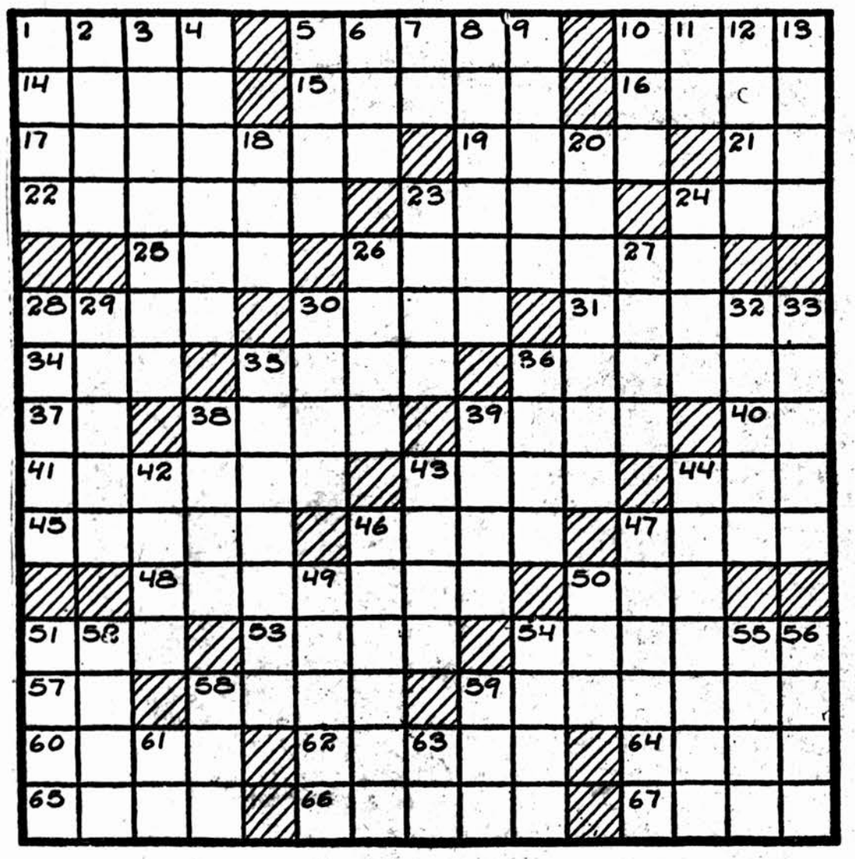
Eventually the rumour got to the ears of Giles himself, through a friend.

"Everybody's talking about you," began the friend. "They're sayin' ye had no right to marry so young a lass as ye did. The disparity is too great."

"Don't you believe it," said the farmer. "As a matter of fact, there's no disparity at all, for every time I look at the wife I feel twenty years younger, and every time she looks at me she feels twenty years older!"

# Cross-Quiz Puzzle

*With Questions and Answers*



**HORIZONTAL**

1—Who wrote "Tramping on Life"?
5—What epic poet was in love with Beatrice?
10—Stringed instrument.
14—Pertaining to a grandparent.
15—Harden.
16—Fragrant resin.
17—Who lured mariners to destruction from a rock on the right bank of the Rhine?
19—In line.
21—Indefinite article.
22—Make tranquil.
23—Cut off.
24—Feminine name.
25—Peculiar.
26—Having small plane surfaces.
28—Without.
30—Cabbage.
31—What country owns Eritrea?
34—Hawaiian food.
35—Kind of wine.
36—Slag.
37—Correlative of either.
38—Gossip.
39—Graceful bird.
40—Near (abbr.)
41—Extreme.
43—Embark.
44—Chess pieces.
45—Mock.
46—Who organized the U. S. Geological Survey?
47—Vehicles.
48—Toward the sheltered side.
50—Convert into leather.
51—Personal pronoun.
53—Vases with pedestals.
54—What republic was once part of Colombia?
57—Personal pronoun.
58—Who was the Greek goddess of discord?
59—Model.
60—What river divides Tuscany into two parts?
62—In what city was Nathaniel Hawthorne born?
64—Depression.
65—Bird.
66—Former Russian rulers.
67—Chests or coffers.

**VERTICAL**

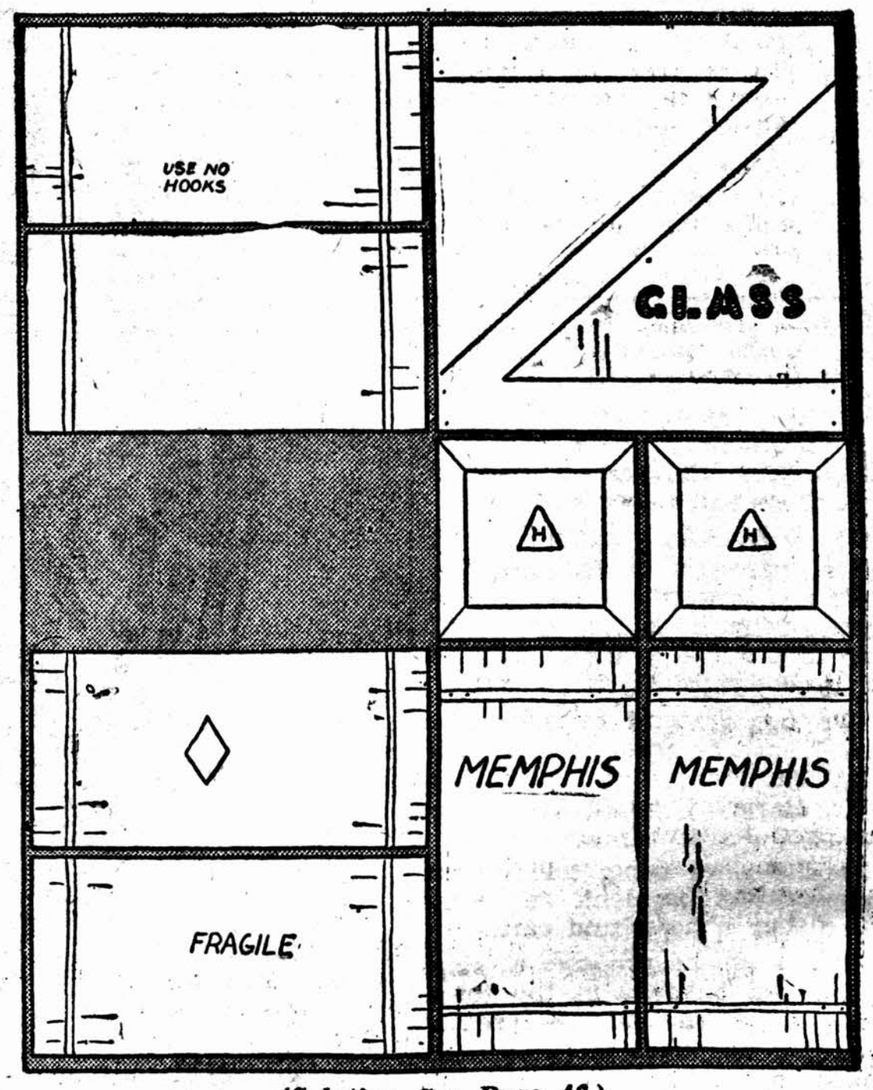
1—What German soldier came to America with Lafayette and fought in the Revolution: Baron De ——?
2—Bacchanaial cry.
3—Who patented the first wireless telegraph apparatus using electricity?
4—Implores.
5—Consider.
6—Cuckoo.
7—Greek letter.
8—Hypnotic condition.
9—Weird.
10—Hesitate in speaking.
11—Indian madder.
12—Red interspersed with white.
13—Who was the founder of Pennsylvania?
18—Doctor of Laws (abbr.)
20—Relating to vision.
23—Condiment.
24—Hebrew month.
26—Eating implement.
27—English public school.
28—Throw out forcibly.
29—Artery
30—Young of the horse.
32—Steamship.
33—Stories.
35—Who laid the foundations for the science of bacteriology?
36—Tackle whose ropes run at a considerable angle.
38—Sound quality.
39—What was the pen-name of the French novelist who devoted many years of her life to Chopin?
42—Hybrid.
43—Gentlemen.
44—Director.
46—The passage of what bill nullified the Missouri Compromise: ——— -Nebraska bill?
47—What is the most populous dominion of the British Commonwealth?
49—Carpus.
50—Sailor.
51—Who wrote "Arms and the Man"?
52—German title.
54—Card games.
55—Members of a religious community.
56—Insects.
58—Indefinite period of time.
59—Through.
61—Symbol for neon.
63—Note of the scale.

# Baggageman's Puzzle

GLADSTONE BAGG, the baggage man on a fast train has two tall cases to be dropped off at Memphis. They are, unfortunately, in a corner away from the door, and Gladstone is trying to figure out how he can get them over in front of the door before the train stops.

Trace the outline of the baggage car on a stiff piece of paper. Allow a margin of one-half an inch around the border and cut out. Turn up the margin to represent the walls of the box car. Next, mount the drawing on a sheet of heavy cardboard, the heavier the better. Cut out the cases, first making a note of the positions they occupy in the drawing. Place them in this position inside the box car and try to move the two cases labeled "Memphis" in front of the door, which is indicated by the heavy black line next to the large case.

Remember, the cases must be conceived of as being so tall that they cannot be passed over each other, nor can they overlap in any way. The puzzle must be solved by shifting the cases.




(Solution See Page 46.)

# SOUTH AFRICA GROVELS BEFORE EUROPEAN DICTATORS

With a General Election one month away, South Africa's Prime Minister, James Barry Munnik Hertzog, would like to have the Union's lively Press on his side. Instead the Press, with its large block of Leftist members, is pushing him into one of the most embarrassing corners of his life.

Early this year Hertzog's Minister for Justice, General Jan Christaan Smuts, said that a South African newspaper had insulted the Italian Government, that its own Government had asked it to apologise, that the paper had refused, and that the South African Government therefore had to apologise itself.

Promptly the Leftist "Natal Mercury," which had just been raking Mussolini's regime, took Smut's remarks as a personal aspersion, challenged the bearded Minister for Justice to prove that it had been asked to apologise.

With Smuts dropping into an uncomfortable silence, the burden of reply fell on the thin shoulders of Prime Minister Hertzog, and last month in the Legislature, under the quizzing of J. S. Marwick, the Prime Minister admitted that apologies had been asked of no newspaper.

Although regretting he had not said so sooner, and feeling there was "one more apology to come," the "Natal Mercury" thought the Prime Minister had been vindicated.

MORE JOURNALS

But the Prime Minister's difficulty had only started. Moustached Marwick has persisted in scuffing up the full story of Governmental apologies made for the Press, and there has started to appear in South African newspapers a painful review of all the editorials on Mussolini and Hitler which Hertzog, as Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, has tried to neutralise.

Since his United South African National Party was installed four years ago the Prime Minister admitted he has made eight apologies: five to Italy, three to Germany. Hertzog has apologised three times for the "Natal Mercury," three times for the "Cape Times," once for the "Cape Argus" once for the little "Eastern Province Herald."

One of the embarrassing articles appeared in the "Natal Mercury" on May 15, 1934, spoke of German Propaganda Minister Josef Goebbels as a "crippled decadent", said that he "brings to the Hitler oligarchy the real brains and imaginative force of a clever intellectual who would be a German Robespierre." Last month the "Mercury" discomfited Hertzog by reprinting the article, adding that "as the Government seems to be in a mood to grovel to dictators, this may perhaps give it an opportunity to make still another obeisance."

POPULAR.

Hottest and most eagerly reviewed of the editorials for which Hertzog has admitted that he apologised is the little "Eastern Province Herald's" which appeared last autumn. About Hitler and Mussolini it says: "Both are strong and determined men, both are as ambitious as Satan himself, and neither has the remotest care or thought for the sanctity of human life.

"Possibly Mussolini has more conscience in that matter than Hitler. Certainly the latter has none, and had admitted it He and Stalin are brothers in crime and murder, and it would be difficult to count the number of their victims.

"Mussolini, however, is made of different metal, and so far as we know, has no crime to his conscience. He does not march batches to the grave at the touch of a bell, and when considering the policy and actions of Mussolini it must be remembered of him that he is no common murderer."

A note from Dr. H. D. Bodenstein, Secretary for External Affairs, quickly arrived in the "Herald's" office following this article, saying that "the Government respects the freedom of the Press, and has the right to expect the freedom will not be abused".

The "Herald's" reply reached Bodenstein over an illegible signature, said: "Sir, I am instructed by Sir Edgar Dalton to acknowledge what he regarded as your very impudent letter of the 27th ultimo. It calls for no comment."
—The Cavalcade.

---

Two explorers, bearded and soiled met in the wilderness, and crouched over a fire of brushwood.

Said the first: "I came out here because the urge to travel was in my blood. The drabness of the towns irked me, and the ever-present smell of petrol sickened my rebellious heart! I wanted to see the sun rise over mysterious horizons, hear the scared flutter of birds hitherto strangers to human footsteps, leave my footprints on sands unmarked before I came along. see Nature in the raw and share its primitive wilderness!..... Why did you come out here?"

Said the second: "My daughter is learning the piano!"

---

Brown went to Africa with the avowed intention of photographing wild beasts in their natural haunts. He returned with a few pictures of very tame subjects, but with a host of exciting stories pointing to his own bravery.

"H'm," said a doubting listener. "Well, what of the lions and tigers you were going to photograph?"

"Ah," said Brown," "I was too daring. You see those savage beasts breathed on my camera lens and ruined every picture."

# Letter Mix-Up of the Nine Finicky Females

OUR wandering photographer was attracted to a bevy of bathing beauties, three of whom are shown, right. The girls had small, white letters on their bathing suits, which led to an odd circumstance. When the photographer first saw the girls, they were all in the water except one. The letter borne on the bosom of this solitary mermaid represented "An article." A moment later, this girl was joined by another, and the letters on the suits of the two lasses spelled "Part of the verb, to be."

A third girl, emerging from the water, stood beside the pair and the three letters formed, "A male sheep." The water was getting chilly and more of the girls were seeking the warmth of the sun. A fourth girl adding herself to the trio enabled them to spell a word meaning "A sloping way," while a fifth girl changed this word to "A hobo."

Now the girls decided to warm up and began running about the beach. This, of course, mixed up the letters a bit; but, nevertheless, when the sixth girl came out of the ocean the swimming suit letters spelled a word defined as "To meddle." After this, there was no keeping the girls in any definite order. They shifted their positions when another girl was added, and the letters of the group formed "A mode or process of painting." An eighth girl changed this word into "To penetrate."

By this time the photographer had his camera in position and coaxed the last girl out of the water. Then he posed the girls in line, so that the letters on their suits indicated the kind of climate they prefer in Florida. Alas, before the camera man could snap the picture, these finicky females pulled sweaters over their bathing tops, covering the letters on their suits. Now the reader has to puzzle out what are the letters on the girls' suits and the words formed by the groups. See how quickly you can do this.

(Solution See Page 46.)

# A Page For Women

## HOW FAR CAN YOU THROW A PARTY?

BY W. Y. FERROL

When my wife thinks of giving a party she usually decides first what food she can afford to have, then she thinks what day she can have it on, and finally she says to me, "And mind you, ask all your friends at the office".

Now it can be very embarrassing for a man to have to ask his friends at the office to come to a party his wife is giving, because most men go to after-dinner parties with the idea of getting away as quickly as possible, even if their wives have to manufacture headaches to help them out.

### Begin with a Good Idea

But the other day I went to a party which must have cost very little and it lasted until 4 a. m.

Here is how it was done. Apparently the menu was meant as a copy of what a Danish farmer would eat for dinner. We got "beer-bread" soup. Ends of brown bread boiled in water, beer and sugar. To follow the soup we had finely minced raw beef on toast and junket. Those who couldn't face raw beef (though it's very good) got the kind of smoked ham that tastes like smoked salmon.

Drinks were aquavit at the beginning of the meal, beer to follow. Milk for the teetotalers.

After dinner there was a competition. In one room there was a ping-pong tournament and a cheap microphone. In the other room was a loud-speaker and an audience.

*"Another Idea Is to Have a Camera Party with Handicaps Fixed According to the Capabilities of Guest's Camera . . . and Knowledge of Photography."*

Each guest in turn had to "broadcast a running commentary" on the ping-pong match. The local radio dealer had fixed it quite cheaply. There were no prizes, of course.

The success of that party proved that ideas, not money, make your friends enjoy themselves. People like having something to do.

They might like it if your wife asked them to dress as they'd like to be on holiday.

Or you could have a clay modeling competition with figures of famous people.

A girl I knew once gave a successful "newspaper" party. When invitees arrived they were given exercise books of 24 pages each, the outside cover being a blank page pasted with the usual newspaper heading.

There were the normal number of columns to the page, spaces for a cartoon, front-page article, front-page feature story, and so on. Guests were formed into teams, each team member taking a few of the 24 pages. The team which turned out the most convincing and amusing newspaper got a prize.

Personally, in spite of my wife's protests, I believe in getting rid of the daily maid, if any, on the night of the party.

Some of the best parties I have been to happened on the maid's night out.

One evening people arrived for a cold dinner which, for a change, was served with soup at the end, sweet at the beginning. After dinner every one went to the kitchen for a salad-dressing competition (raw materials were oil, vinegar, sugar, salt, mustard, pepper, cream).

### Ask Them to Bring Cameras

Another idea is to have a camera party with handicaps fixed according to the capabilities of each guest's camera and their knowledge of photography. If you've got one of those powerful spot lamps, so much the better.

As background have a latticed window painted on canvas with an opening in the middle for two heads to come out. Two heads are funnier than one.

Just get a new idea and your wife's party will be a success.

*"Try Broadcasting a Running Account of a Ping Pong Game."*

(Solution See Page 46.)

*(Continued From Page 12.)*

1 tablespoon butter
1 small onion
2 eggs
salt.

**Method**

Cook the lentil in sufficient water to prevent burning at the bottom. Two inches to cover will do. When tender, add the onion butter, and salt to taste. Cook for 35 minutes longer with the pan closely covered. Remove from the fire, drain, and press through a calander (utensil with a perforated round bottom). Put in the bread-crumbs walnuts and eggs. Mix well, press into a baking pan and bake for 45 minutes till brown.

(This is a delicious and nourishing dish and is served with boiled vegetables by the American Health Institution to replace meat).

### Tomato Soup

Stew some ripe tomatoes in a pan with enough water to soak and a little over. This must be done over a slow fire. In another pan brown some chopped onions in a little ghee; to this add some flour to thicken. Gradually add the tomato juice which has been strained already—stir all the time so that no lumps are formed. Add sugar and salt to taste. Let it simmer for 10 minutes and serve up piping hot. A little milk may be added to improve the taste still further.

### Mango Boils!!

The boils that so many children suffer from at this time of the year may not be caused by mangoes at all. This popular notion may be quite as groundless as many others Whether or not boils are caused by mangoes may be left to the physician but those of us who have spent a life time in India knows only too well that it is a complaint that comes up at this time of the year along with the mangoes.

A few hints for the treatment and prevention of this tiresome complaint may prove valuable. As soon as the first boil appears treat it with hot and cold applications. This may cause it to subside. If it does not, resort only to applying heat. Soon the boil will soften and come to a head. On no account squeeze it. The safest thing to do is to open it with a sterilised needle. Apply gentle pressure all round till all the matter drains out and leaves a clean healthy looking hole behind. Sometimes all the pus may not come out at once; a few hot poultices will help in that csae. Sprinkle a little boric powder and tie it up with a cotton wool or gauze pad. If there is a tendency to spread, paint the surrounding area with iodine tincture.

If the bowls are kept free and regular this kind of complaint may never appear.

# Colour In Interior Decoration

(By N. SREENIWAS)

On some days, you feel morose and depressed in spirits or almost sad, though for no particular reason. Your digestion was not bad, nor did you have any quarrel with anybody On some other days, you feel absolutely happy, as though the world has been created for nothing, but fullest possible enjoyment. Some people explain it away, that it is all due to our own mind and nothing else. It may be true, but why should our minds think in that way? You will find on deeper consideration that the effects are in the main due to atmospheric conditions. On days when the sky is overcast with dark clouds, with chill wind is blowing all round, the mind becomes cloudy too, while on bright sunny days when the blue firmament above is cloudless, everything looks serene and enjoyable. The mental changes were, in short, due to changes in light, heat and colour outside the mind. These changes of colour and heat in the sunlight not only affect the human mind to a great extent, but you will find that their effect on the lower animals is still more pronounced. A chamelion for example changes to green among the green foliage of the trees. and an African lion assumes the brown colour of the sandy deserts.

## *Colour Effect*

Colour, no doubt, plays a very great part in the life of man. Its effect is experienced by every man when he meets a woman. He feels pleasure on seeing a fair complexioned lady with light coloured dress. whereas he turns his head off when he is forced to see darkish woman with heavily coloured dress. In short, colour influences every fac"t of man. In Medicine, art, cookery and in various other spheres, its effects are well-known. We will now consider its use in our everyday life, especially in decorating the interior of our house. Though even a child adores good colours so greatly, there is probably nothing about which we understand so little. Everyone of us is endowed with a sense of admiration for some particular colour, and if we know a little more about the principle underlying such a choice. we will be able to arrange our house and the furniture contained in it in a more harmonious way, than hithertofore.

## *Action On Nerves*

Every colour has its own characteristics. Red for example is a fiery colour. Just think how the bull reacts on seeing a red rag. The red flag is a sign of revolution. Can you imagine why? That is because, red has a specific action on our optic nerves. To a man with a slightly depressed mind, it may act like a tonic, but to one with strained nerves the colour is very bad. Yellow warms our mind and gives life to our thoughts like good sunshine. It is almost like a good tonic. Blue is inspiring in its effects, and I suppose it is very good for public speakers and orators. Green, as you know is Nature's own colour of serene quietness. It is very soothing and restful to the eyes. Thus you see on the whole how the different colours affect our mind even as sweet music charms us through the ears.

Do you remember the good old days when our parents used to talk of the Blue room, Green room, and Red room, and so on? We may be inclined on the first impulse to condemn it as sheer conceit, but probably you will find that they had their own meaning, though even now, few of us can really understand to what extent colours contribute to our health and well-being.

The same colour for different rooms will not give the same effect. Similarly a colour which is good for a small room may be quite unfit for a big room. Besides, various kinds of artificial lights used will affect different colours in quite different ways, according to the shades of different colours of the lights used. It would, therefore, be always useful to consider the tone of the colour both in strong light and in shadow.

## *Effects Of Sunlight*

Look at our living apartments. We love plenty of sun and light, and we therefore choose the southern rooms so that the large eastern windows may throw an abundance of day-light. If this sun-light happens to be a little super-abundant, its effects can be softened down by using grey or green colour. On the other hand if the rooms are poorly lighted, you can brighten them by using yellow, yellow-green, or orange colour which has the property of reflecting back the light which it receives. The western light of the evening sun is softer in the northern rooms, and this light is most favoured by the artists, as both the quality and the quantity of light is very constant and well diffused on account of the absence of the direct rays of the sun.

Sometimes, you have very large rooms which you wish didn't look so large and uncomfortable as they looked. Well! A good choice of a suitable colour can make the large room look smaller and more cosy. If you use a strong colour like the red or orange or even warm yellow, you will find that the large rooms look much smaller and more comfortable. In a similar way, small rooms which unfortunately are the feature of the ultra-modern flats, can be made to look much larger by using transparent shades of blue or green. Even the ceilings can be made to advance or recede farther as if by magic—by the use of proper shades of colour. Good receding colours of this type are full-green, blue-green, blue, and violet. whereas red, orange, yellow, and yellow-green are colours that can be used to shorten the distance.

Quite a variety of shades can be produced from the same colours according to the light you use. You should therefore see that you avoid violent changes in colours by using intermediate colours or colours of contrast, to give a harmonious appearance. Under coloured lights many colours assume different tints, and one should therefore use sufficient discrimination in the choice of the lights also.

As you are probably aware, the look of sparkling gaiety is the chief secret of the growing popularity of the modern restaurants. Nice surroundings no doubt add pleasure to our dinner and promote digestion. A dining room should necessarily therefore be bright and cheerful. Those clean glasses and crockery, the polished floorings, the gay coloured walls with concealed lights, the finely polished mohogony furniture and the variety of mirrors all round that so greatly enhance our pleasure in our visit to a modern restaurant can, if you choose, be brought about in your own home as well. Windows on the east and south can give you plenty of light, and if you paint your walls with light blue, they will look more spacious. You might use ivory colour for the ceiling, broken white for the woodworks, and the natural grey colour of the weathered oak for the rafters above.

## *Interior Decorations*

Let us see how you would decorate your lounge, or sitting room where you will be spending most of your evenings. You might give a really nice drawing room appearance by colouring the walls in pink. The wood-work might be in grey and the ceiling in greenish grey. Jade green curtains will then present a suitable background against which you can arrange your fine furniture, and the brightly coloured chairs and cushions.

Let us now get into the kitchen. It is a room meant for hard work. You therefore want your kitchen to be quite clean. It does not matter even if your kitchen faces the east and gets you a little direct sun-light, as it will be cooler in hot weather. A good colour can help you to make it look light and inviting. Kitchen work requires a bit of concentration and therefore we should use attractive colours on all wooden parts. Golden brown is a nice colour to look at and broken white is good for window frames. If of course you use gas or kerosene stoves, you should use cooler colours. Even bright yellow may be used for the kitchen, provided you use it alternately with tonic red

We have so far seen what colours are best for our rooms; but we should not forget those little things like the flower bowl and the lamp-shade. When placed in shadows, the light will pick their bright colours out like gems of brilliance. No wonder then that our old cabinet makers wanted to know even the exact place where their works were to be placed, before they decided upon the design and colour of their work.

## *Bedroom Colour*

Let us now see what colours will best fit our bed-rooms. Bedrooms are of course meant for sleep and not for playing chess or quarelling, and bright colours which tend to brighten or excite our mind should not have a place here. People addicted to insomnia should make a special study of this point. They should try colours which are restive to their minds. A colour which looks bright by daylight but darker by artificial light like light red is a good one for the bed-room. But, if you use blue, it is the worst that you can do. Blue greatly stimulates your thinking faculties and is therefore worst for a bed-room, though even this can be modified by using a red, yellow or orange coloured lamp shade as this will change the blue into a blue-black which is not so bad for the sleep.

## RADIO TYPEWRITER

By means of a new radio invention it is possible for a message to be typed in one office and to be reproduced simultaneously, automatically and exactly in another office many miles away.

In each office is an ordinary typewriter, with radio apparatus contained in a cabinet on which the machine stands. By moving a switch the typewriter is ready either to send or to receive messages.

As it is struck, each key of the emitting instrument sends out an ultra-short radio wave which depresses the equivalent key on the receiving typewriter. This one typist works two typewriters at once. The risk of radio interference is obviated by the use of ultra-short waves. When not broadcasting, the typewriter can be used in the ordinary way.

## *Tea Instead Of Alcohol For Pneumonia*

Dr. Jaher Elliot, a lung specialist of Toronto, Canada, is of the opinion that hot tea and hot consomme are just as effective and usually far safer than a glass of whisky for warding off pneumonia.

"Whisky may do no harm to one man who is coming down with a chill, but may definitely harm another," says Dr. Elliot. "The beneficial effect of whisky is generally in the sensation of comfort it produces. But if a person is having a chill or is coming down with a severe cold, any hot drink, such as tea or consomme, would be better for him than whisky. The same sensation is produced, with no chance of danger."

**BAGGAGE-MAN'S PUZZLE:** In the following description the movers are indicated by giving the cases to be moved into the empty space. The cases are identified by the marks on them: H.H.-Glass-UNH-Blank-H to side of car-Glass-Memphis-Memphis-Fragile-Diamond-H, H - Glass - Memphis-Memphis-Diamond, Fragile-H to side of car alongside Fragile-Glass-Blank-UNH-Memphis-Memphis.

* * *

**Transposition:** Cuba

## Big Doings

A CERTAIN number consists of 22 figures of which the last is seven. If this is moved to the first place, the number is increased exactly sevenfold. What is this lengthy number?

## SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| K | E | M | P | | D | A | N | T | E | | H | A | R | P |
| A | V | A | L | | E | N | U | R | E | | A | L | O | E |
| L | O | R | E | L | E | I | | A | R | O | W | | A | N |
| B | E | C | A | L | M | | S | N | I | P | | A | N | N |
| | | O | D | D | | F | A | C | E | T | E | D | | |
| S | A | N | S | | C | O | L | E | | I | T | A | L | Y |
| P | O | I | | P | O | R | T | | S | C | O | R | I | A |
| O | R | | T | A | L | K | | S | W | A | N | | N | R |
| U | T | M | O | S | T | | S | A | I | L | | M | E | N |
| T | A | U | N | T | | K | I | N | G | | C | A | R | S |
| | | L | E | E | W | A | R | D | | T | A | N | | |
| S | H | E | | U | R | N | S | | P | A | N | A | M | A |
| H | E | | E | R | I | S | | P | A | R | A | G | O | N |
| A | R | N | O | | S | A | L | E | M | | D | E | N | T |
| W | R | E | N | | T | S | A | R | S | | A | R | K | S |

**Aquatic Spelling Bee:** The words formed by the letters on the suits are: A, Am, Ram, Ramp, Tramp, Tamper, Tempera, Permeate, Temperate.

* * *

**Chinese Maze and Ski Strategy:** The Chinese Maze was not to be solved by haphazard guess-work. There is just one correct system, and at its odd intersections is found the treasure.

# GHOST-WRITER IN JOURNALISM

articles. They got these six articles and the right to publish them. In the "Daily Express" case there was no action and no complaint as far as I am aware.

Mr. Justice Johnston: No, because they published it as an interview.

"NO CASE LIKE IT ANYWHERE".

Mr. Maguire: There is no case of any successful action that goes anywhere near establishing that if I buy an article and get the right to publish it in a country like Ireland that the publication of an interview, whatever way it is published, would be an infringement or a passing off of that article.

There is no case like that anywhere, and no authority has been quoted in support of that proposition. You would be asked to make new law if you were asked to hold that.

Mr Justice Johnston: That is a very pertinent contention, Mr. Maguire.

Mr. Maguire: You would be asked to break new ground, something that has never been touched before, and to do it simply as a method of side-tracking the main issue in this case after the main issue has failed.

Proceeding, Mr. Maguire said that in this case both parties had an equal right to what they had published. They had bought and paid for what they had published, and there was no attempt by the Irish Press to pass off the other person's article as theirs.

It was not a case of ordinary merchandise; it was not a case where the plaintiffs or the defendants had for years been publishing or making something, as in all those passing off cases, well-known to the public, or where they had acquired a right to something which had been going on for years.

It bore no similarity at all to any of the other cases

There could be no passing off without a colourable imitation, and they already had evidence that these were two completely different articles.

"NO EVIDENCE OF DAMAGE."

There was no evidence of any damage and no suggestion that anybody had been damaged.

There was no evidence that a single person purchased the Irish Press or failed to purchase the "Irish Independent" by reason of this or either of these publications.

The claim for an injunction was utterly fantastic. The Louis-Farr fight was over. It had one similarity with Waterloo that it would never occur again.

He should rather think that both these newspapers would be more careful in dealing with American agencies in the future. The action was not maintainable as far as passing-off was concerned without some evidence of damage or some evidence that somebody had been misled, and the suggestion that there should be an injunction was ridiculous.

He submitted that there had been too much time already wasted over the case.

INTERVIEWS PUBLISHED WITH "BY-LINES"

Fredrick Stowe, examined by Mr. Black, said he was a journalist of 30 years' experience. He had worked on the "Halifax Guardian", the "Daily Dispatch," the "Sporting Chronicle," the "Sunday Chronicle", and the "Daily Sketch." He had been Chief News Editor and Picture Editor of the "Daily Sketch" for ten years, and during the past few years he had been doing free-lance work.

He had acted as editorial publicity agent for boxers, lawn tennis players and footballers, from

(Continued From Page 9)

time to time. His job was to bring them into the lime-light or supply articles by them.

When he was attached to a newspaper he had experience of copy being submitted in the form of articles by boxers and other sporting people. About fifty or sixty such contributions would have passed through his hands in a year, and in almost every case the contributors were well known people.

As distinct from articles, he had interviews published from time to time with people like Phil Scott, Joe Beckett, Len Harvey, Bill Stribling and others, and also tennis and rugby champions.

THE USUAL PRACTICE

Mr. Black: In the ordinary to His Lordship whether there is any difference in journalistic practice between an article and an interview when you are dealing with people like boxers?

Mr. Stowe: When you are dealing with boxers and sportsmen of that type there is practically no difference between an article and an interview, for the reason that these men—I hardly like to say it—are quite incapable. They know what they want to say, at least some of them do, but they are quite incapable of saying it in a form in which we could publish it.

Mr. Black: What is the usual practice in getting these stories?

Mr. Stowe: One asks them for their opinion, generally on the fight, or on something. The public is interested in everything they say, even if they say they live on red herrings. You have to build up your article from the answers they give you.

"NEVER AN OBJECTION"

Proceeding, the witness said that he had actual experience of interviewing and had probably interviewed more than a hundred such people, many of whom were boxers, by asking questions and taking down the answers.

Mr Justice Johnston: You reject all irrelevant matter?—Yes, and there is a good deal of it. (Laughter).

Judge: I expect there would be.

Mr. Black: In the ordinary course, when this was done, in what form was the story published in the paper?—Very often under the name of the man I had interviewed; generally under his name.

While you were editor did you authorise publication of such interviews under a by-line—By So and So?: Yes; many, many times.

Did you ever hear of any objection?: I never had an objection.

"ALL OVER ENGLAND"

In addition to your own experience, are you aware that it is the same practice with other newspapers?: Yes.

All over England?: Yes. All over England

Mr. Stowe added that it was a common thing when a fight of any importance took place to see articles headed "Why I Should Win," or "How I Won,' appearing under the names of boxers in different newspapers.

The reason for this was that the promoters of the fights wanted as much publicity as possible and the boxers liked to see stuff under their own name.

These little paragraphs might appear in 20 different papers under 20 different guises.

"COMMONLY PRACTISED."

Mr. Black: Is it a matter of common practice that these stories published under such captions are obtained by interview?: They are always obtained by interview.

I remember not one written by a boxer.

Did you ever get an article sent in by boxer under his own name, such as you would get from, say, George Bernard Shaw?:—No: I have never heard of that.

Mr. Justice Johnston: I think Mr George Bernard Shaw's first hero was a boxer.

Mr Stowe, in reply to further questions by Mr. Black, said that he had seen the account of the Farr-Louis fight as published in the Irish Press and had seen the heading "Says Jack Dempsey in Special Cable to Irish Press."

Mr. Black: Have you ever before seen an interview or something contributed in the form of an interview published in a paper with a caption of that description?—Many, many times.

Is there anything exceptional in it so far as your experience goes?—There is nothing exceptional in this.

You know now that this matter which came to the "Irish Press" was obtained in an interview?—I do.

Is it a matter of practice or is it not to publish such matter under the heading, "By Jack Dempsey"?—It is commonly practised. If a man says a thing it appears under his name in the case of boxers or similar sportsmen.

Even though the matter comes merely as the result of an interview?—Quite.

Did you ever know a case of a professional pugilist sending a contribution under his own name, for publication, just the same as a literary man might send an article?—No They are not capable of doing it.

Mr Justice Johnston: You have never yet come across a literary pugilist?—Not yet. (Laughter).

Mr. Black: Is the "ghost writer" a common journalistic term?—To-day it is. The practice is now a very widespread one.

What is the difference between a "ghost writer" and an interviewer, according to journalistic practice?—In these days, practically none.

Have you ever played the part of the "ghost"?—Yes, on hundreds of occasions.

And have you played the part of interviewer?—On hundreds of occasions.

With regard to price paid, is there any kind of standardised tariff, or does the price vary when you are dealing with people like Dempsey or Tunney?—The tariff varies from a few pounds up to hundreds, and I have known it to run to thousands.

Mr. Justice Johnston: For what?

Witness: For life stories

FLEET STREET FLUTTER.

Mr. Black: Are you familiar with the case of Amy Johnson and the "Daily Express?"—I had nothing to do with that case and I never had any dealings with Amy Johnson.

Mr. Justice Johnston: I suppose that incident caused a lot

(Continued On Page 48)

# Journalists In Witness-Box

of excitement at the time?

Witness: There was nothing else talked about in Fleet Street for days. It was looked on as pretty smart, but quite fair.

Mr. Black. Would you, according to journalistic practice, attach any importance to the little words, "As told by Amy Johnson"?—They would not weigh in my judgment.

### A DEFINITE UNDERSTANDING

In cross-examination by Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Stowe said that he could not say that it would be a gross infringement of "Daily Mail" copyright if the words "as told by Amy Johnson in a series of interviews" had not appeared in the "Express." It would depend on the terms of the contract He would not have cared whether he had the "Daily Mail" story or the "Express" story, so long as he had it first. He did not attach any importance to the words, "As told by."

Asked would he have published the story in views of the fact that the "Daily Mail" had paid £12,000 to Amy Johnson for the exclusive story, Mr. Stowe said that that would depend on the contract

Mr. Fitzgerald: Would you, then, have published that story in the "Express" without the words "as told by Amy Johnson in a series of interviews?"—I should have published it in a totally different—in a better way. I would have stated, "By special interview."

*(Continued From Page 47)*

### "A SPECIAL CLASS."

Continuing, Mr. Stowe said that he did not agree with the evidence given by the witnesses for the plaintiffs.

There was not any special written law when dealing with boxers or other sportsmen, but there was a definite understanding as to what one did with one class of contributors and another class. He put boxers and almost all other sports writers in a special class.

It was common to get interviews from sportsmen and treat them as articles.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Stowe said that if he had Mr Dempsey's assurance that he could only give an interview for publication he would have published it as an interview.

Mr. Justice Johnston: The general impression you have given me is that, in regard to literary contributions by people like boxers, there is no distinction between an interview and an article.

Mr. Stowe: That is the impression I intended to convey. I have not known in one per cent. of my dealings, with boxers in particular, of any difference being made or any difference being asked for

Mr. Justice Johnston: I understand that this man was paid a very large sum for his articles, and, apparently, he was quite free to give interviews. That would be a very funny situation if what you say is correct, namely, that an interview and an article are the same?—We regard them as very much the same.

### SPORTS EDITOR'S EVIDENCE.

Joseph Newby Sherwood, Sports Editor of the Irish Press, said he had been 31 years in journalism, having been attached to the "Daily News", Manchester; the Sydney "Daily Guardian" and Sydney "Daily Telegraph," in Australia; the "Cape Times," South Africa; the "Northern Weekly Record," Glasgow; and Thompson's Publications, Dundee.

He had come in contact with many prominent figures in the sporting world and had written the life stories of Tommy Burns and Jimmy Wilde, and articles by Jim Driscoll, Freddie Welsh and a number of others

He was anxious to secure for the Irish Press the best possible stories of the Louis-Farr fight, and, consequently, had secured Ben Bennison, of the London "Evening Standard", Joe Louis and Jack Dempsey to describe the fight.

Mr. Sherwood gave evidence of having cabled to the King Features Syndicate in New York, and of having secured an interview with Dempsey, for which he paid 60 dollars. The cable arrived at about 3-30 p. m. on the evening before publication, and he wrote the story from the cable—rewrote the cable that night.

He had not access to any other material when he wrote it, and knew nothing of what was to appear next morning in the "Irish Independent" with regard to the fight.

The first time he saw what appeared in the "Independent" about the fight was at the breakfast table on the following morning.

### "IN ACCORDANCE WITH CUSTOM."

Mr. Maguire: You published the account of the fight under the name of Jack Dempsey. Why did you do that?—Instinctively and normally.

Did you introduce anything into it that was not by Jack Dempsey?—I did not

Mr. Justice Johnston: I have the cablegram and what appeared in the Irish Press. I can form my own opinion.

Mr. Maguire: Did you dress up the story in the ordinary way?—Yes.

In accordance with the custom of journalism?—Yes.

Did you do anything beyond that?—No.

### NOT ROUND-BY-ROUND STORY.

Mr. Maguire: I think your attention has been called to what occurred on June 25?—Yes.

The suggestion is being made that you "lifted" or "pinched" a story from the London "Evening News"?—I took part of a story.

What is your explanation of that?—My explanation is that previously the "Irish Independent" had advertised a round-by-round story of this fight. The custom in our, and most offices after a big fight, is to get in touch with London to get the views of various people on that fight The Dempsey story came through from London and I asked was it exclusive or world copyright. I was told it was neither, and out of that article I extracted about 400 words. It was not a round-by-round story that appeared in the London "Evening News."

Mr. Maguire: What the "Irish Independent" advertised was a round-by-round story?—Yes.

Did you draw any connection as to what had been advertised as to appear in the "Independent" and what appeared in the London "Evening News?"—No. That led me astray.

### "NO DIFFERENCE."

Mr. Sherwood added that when his paper was challenged about this story, he admitted at once what had been done. They had acknowledged the source of the story at the time of publication, and the "Evening News" never complained about portion of it being reproduced by the Irish Press.

It was a common practice for one newspaper to reproduce matter from another newspaper, mentioning the name of the paper from which it was being taken

From your experience in journalism in connection with the literary efforts of boxers like Jack Dempsey, is there any difference between an interview and an article?—None.

### "LIFTING" OF EXTRACTS

Mr. Phelps: According to you, Mr. Sherwood, there is a general custom in London for one paper to lift news from another?—Yes.

Does that refer to all news?—Yes, "lifting" news.

Is it your evidence here that there is a custom in London or Ireland which permits one newspaper to "lift" news out of another?—Yes.

You would not agree with well-known journalists in London who contradict that?—No.

I suppose you would not agree with evidence given on behalf of "The Times" newspaper in London contradicting it?—I would contradict it if it said there was no right to "lift."

Therefore, you contradict the finding of the Tribunal who heard all the evidence that there was no such custom?—Yes.

That is the principle you work on?—Yes

In June, when you took an account of the former fight out of the "Evening News," you were doing what you thought every paper in the world was doing?—Yes.

First of all you get the P. A. account by cable from the ringside?—Yes.

Isn't there the greatest difference in the world between that account and the account coming from experts on the following day?—Yes.

Do you still suggest that you are entitled to "lift" an article that comes on the following day?—I am quite entitled to "lift" from the London "Evening News", provided I acknowledge the source from which it comes, and if they wish to charge me for lineage or if they claim payment they are entitled to payment.

If a literary article signed by some well-known literary person appeared could you "lift" that?—I could "lift" part of it. the same as I "lifted" part of the Dempsey story, and acknowledge the source of it. I am entitled to the extracts from them and to quote them, whether they are from Mr. Lloyd George or anybody else.

If a man is under a contract with newsvendors like Literary Features or King Features to write articles for them what value is the contract to them?—No value unless they put "all rights reserved" on it.

### A DISTINCTION.

Re-examined by Mr Maguire, Mr. Sherwood said that he drew a distinction between literary articles written by educated men and articles by boxers.

When you took that article in connection with the first fight you plainly acknowledge on the face of the paper that you were taking part of it and quoted the "Evening News" for it?—Yes.

Is that what you refer to in connection with what Mr. Phelps has described as "lifting" articles from another paper?—Yes.

After they published the matter

*(Continued On Page 49)*

# Journalists In Witness-Box

first you took extracts from it and admitted where you got them?—Yes.

Isn't that in every paper that anybody ever takes up to read?—It is.

If they seek to charge you for it you are willing to pay?—Yes.

Mr Justice Johnston: You say you draw a distinction between literary articles and articles about boxing?—Yes.

Mr. Maguire: Articles written by boxers.

Mr. Justice Johnston: Is it that you draw this distinction between literary articles and articles about boxers of literary articles and articles by boxers?—Literary articles and articles by boxers.

Mr. Justice Johnston: Articles by boxers—that is the distinction Very well, that makes it clear.

Mr. Maguire: When you were asked about the interview in January last did you receive special instructions from America to publish that as an interview?—That is so.

And not to publish Dempsey's name as a by-line?—That is so.

Had you ever received any such instructions before?—No.

### CHEQUE FOR 60 DOLLARS.

Francis Ridgeway, Secretary, Irish Press, Ltd, produced an invoice dated September 13 from King Features for the sum of 60 dollars for the cabled account of the fight. He also produced a statement of account for £12 2/5, the equivalent of the 60 dollars, and stated that a cheque for that amount had been sent to King Features.

This closed the evidence for the defence.

### "SPITEFUL, BLIND LITIGANT".

Mr. Black, addressing the Court, said that the case was a rather important one.

Mr. Justice Johnston: You say that rather quietly, but it really is an important case. I regard it as a case of very considerable importance.

Mr. Black said that a great many matters had been raised and touched upon and, while he did not think was strictly necessary for him to go into everything, at the same time he felt that it was only respectful to the Court and to his opponents, and in consonance with the importance of the case, that he should not appear to slur it over or leave out three or four of the main factors which he conceived to be at the bottom of the issue.

He proposed to try to show that his view of the case was the correct one from the evidence, from what had been said and sworn to, and from tre application of their common sense to the evidence.

### "NO PARTICLE OF FOUNDATION."

"The view I take of the case, on the pleadings and on the way in which this case has been conducted," said Mr. Black, "is this, that this "Irish Independent" reminds me and ought to remind anyone of a spiteful, blind litigant, groping about for a cause of action from place to place; making one complaint - its statement of claim; a second and different complaint altogether in its particulars, and a third and different complaint in the affidavit of its principal witness."

All three cases had one factor in common namely, that they were without a practicle of foundation either in law or in fact.

### "NO PRECEDENT".

He thought that it was probably the first time—he wanted to use his words rather carefully in making the statement—so far as the reported cases showed, in which a passing off claim was ever heard in any court where the

(Continued From Page 48)

plaintiffs had made no attempt to prove that they had, or ever had had, any property in the thing which the defendants were alleged to have passed off.

That was a clear statement, correct or otherwise.

If that were so, the claim they had to meet and as attempted to be proved, was at least unprecedented in that particular.

He submitted that that was the vital thing that the plaintiffs must prove in order to succeed in the action, whether treated as a copyright action or as a passing off action, to which latter, apparently, it had now been whittled down.

He knew of no case in the books that he could find where there was any precedent for a passing off or a copyright action being brought where the people who were making the complaint had not proved any property in the thing which they alleged had been passed off.

That was the root of the defence in that case, the big and vital point.

In the pleadings the plaintiffs said that the defendants had passed off an article as and for the article written by Jack Dempsey

### "WE DENY—"

They then came to the particulars of January 11, and there they had the thing whittle down.

The plaintiffs said, in one of the paragraphs, that the misrepresentation was that the article was one written by Jack Dempsey not the article that they claimed ownership in, but an article—a totally different thing.

That suggested to him that their attitude was that of a litigant, who was blind, certainly spiteful, groping about trying to find somewhere a cause of action and not knowing where they were.

They had to come in at the last moment to ask the Court to take the unprecedented course of bringing in a new party—Jack Dempsey, as a plaintiff—in order to bolster up, from the technical point of view, this action for an infringement of copyright.

"We deny, said Mr. Black—"and I want to make this perfectly clear—that we have passed off anything for anything that it was not.

"We deny that we have passed off anything, that we have misrepresented anything or deceived anybody or that we used any description that would be calculated to deceive anybody.

"We deny that there is any real difference in practice between an article written by a boxer like Jack Dempsey and an interview given by such a boxer."

Mr. Justice Johnston. Dempsey, in his capacity as the writer of this communication was not a boxer, Mr Black. He was an exboxer, of course, but in regard to this matter I think you ought to bear in mind that he was trying to make some money by literary work.

### THE "FLESH AND TISSUE".

Mr. Black said that it was not because Dempsey was a boxer that any odium attached to him in any way from the literary point of view.

But the fact was, as had been proved in that case, that a boxer was a man who was not able to string together his words in a way which any newspaper would publish or any public would read

Accordingly, he had to get a "ghost writer", a man with the faculty of expressing himself in intelligible language.

It might not be altogether the language of Bernard Shaw or Chesterton, but it was, at all events, language such as appeared normally in the newspapers in describing sporting events

That gentleman had to ask the boxer questions, and direct his attention to the particular thing he wanted him to talk about. He had to prompt him and fill in with flesh and tissue the skeleton which the boxer gave him and a specimen of which was before the Court.

Continuing his address for the defence Mr. Black said there had been a good deal of discussion about the distinction between an article and an interview. His contention was that that was not a material issue for his lordship to decide.

Mr. Justice Johnston: I agree with you.

Mr. Black said that his case was, as a matter of law, that, even if what the Irish Press had published was an article in every sense of the word and could not be held to be anything else, and if it was something different from an interview, that would not carry the "Independent" a single inch towards their goal, unless they showed that the Irish Press had produced a colourable imitation or an abstract from the actual article published by the "Independent"

The etymological meaning of the word "article" meant a portion of the whole. When used in literary and journalistic circles it connoted the relation of any particular thing that was published to the larger entity, namely, a newspaper or a periodical of which it was part. It was a joint in the structure.

Some articles were signed and some unsigned, but the signature made no difference.

Some articles might be dictated and, surely, when a person contributed his wisdom on a certain point for publication it did not matter whether it was signed or not, because it was an article

Surely, it could make no difference whether the words of wisdom of a gentleman contributed for publication were obtained in answer to questions put to him.

The boxer's views might be obtained by asking him to write something about the fight or by directing his attention to particular kinds of information which the public wanted, and getting an interview.

### CELEBRATED INTERVIEW

If that were done and the result published it was immaterial in substance whether the Press published the questions. The important thing was the answer.

No doubt, in the celebrated interview between Mr. H. G. Wells and M. Stalin the questions put by the interviewer were as interesting as the answers of M. Stalin, but, in the case of an interview with a boxer, what the interviewer said was of no consequence and was not worth publishing—rather, indeed, a waste of space.

In this case it was immaterial what the questions were that were put to Dempsey. The thing was what Dempsey said and what his views were. That was what interested the public.

When a "ghost writer" was employed the same operation was gone through as in the case of the interviewer.

His submission was that it made no difference whether the "words of wisdom" were spoken by Dempsey as in an interview in answer to questions or whether they were evolved on his own initiative out of the fertile resources of his own brain

### COUNSEL IN CASE.

For Independent Newspapers—Mr. Phelps, K.C.; Mr. J M. Fitzgerald, K.C.; and Mr. R. S. Hogan (instructed by Messrs. O'Connor and Dudley).

For Irish Press, Ltd.—Mr. Martin Maguire, S.C.; Mr. William Black, S.C., and Mr. D. Fawsitt (instructed by Messrs. Little, Oh Udahaigh and Proud).


THE

BOMBAY SENTINEL

A Daily Newspaper Published Every Evening

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| | LOCAL Rs. | A. | | MOFUSSIL Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One year | 20 | 0 | One year | 25 | 0 |
| Six months | 11 | 0 | Six months | 13 | 0 |
| Three months | 6 | 0 | Three months | 7 | 0 |
| One month | 2 | 4 | One month | 2 | 8 |

*For Rates of Advertisements Apply to:—*

*THE MANAGER.*

*"THE BOMBAY SENTINEL,"*

Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

# CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

## THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I had the pleasure to visit the annual celebrations of the Chamda walla-ki-Wadi at Khar on Sunday last. You know, children of this Wadi have been taking a great interest in our Balkan-Ji-Bari activities at Khar, where they attend the meetings regularly every week. They also attended the last All-India Children's Gathering, winning some prizes.

The function, which was presided over by Mr. R.D. Birla was attended, among others, by Diwan Bahadur K.M. Jhaveri, Mr. K. Natrajan, Mr. J.K. Mehta, Mr. D. Songaonker. Mr. Vasant Naik, Mr. Shantilal Shah, Mrs. Kher Mrs. Urmilla Mehta and Mr. S.P. Desai Secretary of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay who is President of our Balkan-ji-Bari, during the course of his speech observed:

"We are trying to improve your lot, it is up to you to use the opportunities provided for your advancement."

The report of the Chamdawalla-Ki-Wadi Committee, which was presented by Diwan Bahadur Jhaveri, recorded the progress made by the institution, particularly in regard to the girls' school and the tanning school. There were 30 girls attending the school, and in the boys' school the attendance was 69. The tanning school, the report stated had made considerable progress. The artisan course sanctioned by the Industries Department had been started, and five Government scholars were availing themselves of it. The progress of the school was partly due to a loan of Rs. 2,000 given by Mr. N. B. Wadia, which was utilised for equipment and raw material

There are nearly 1,000 tanners living in this colony. In addition to the schools there is a free dispensary and other facilities, which were provided largely through the efforts of Mr. Kher, who was interested in them for a long time.

At the end of prize distribution ceremony on Sunday, Mr. Birla announced a donation of Rs. 1,600 of which Rs. 1,000 was meant for primary education, Rs. 500 for the tanning school and Rs. 100 for a treat to the children.

### BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 8th to 14th May 1938:—

1. Sis. Shanti Barodekar.
2. Bro. Rasesh Manibhai Amin.
3. Bro. Amar Singh Tourist.
4. Sis. Sarla Desai.
5. Sis. Amina Afdal.
6. Bro. Batuk Desai.
7. Bro. George Gonsalves.
8. Bro. Mohan Patankar.
9. Sis. Usha Mehta
10. Bro Gopal Pawar
11. Bro. Satish Yagnik.
12. Bro. Behram Jehangir.

### KNOW HOW YOU SPEAK

Every little thing in this world counts. Even the mode of your speaking matters. We must realize that a certain character is most disagreeable; it is not

**exactly what he says,**

**But the nasty way he says it!**

These words are worth remembering. Speech consists of two things—the actual words and the way they are said. There are the words, but with them go the smiles or the frowns, the sweet tone or the surly manner of the speaker.

**Mr. R. D. Birla and Mr. K. M. Jhaveri at the annual celebrations.**

Till we know how a thing is said we cannot tell what its effect will be. That is why we can never know a great speaker from his written words. Neither can we know him if, in reading his words, we imagine him as speaking with less kindliness of manner than he really spoke.

A lie is always a vulgar thing: but when we have made up our minds always to speak the truth the battle is not over; we have still to learn the right way of putting it. You know, we ought to speak the truth in love," which means that we should be careful, in speaking the truth, to be thinking all the time of the one who is listening.

The captain of the school sports has to tell one of his companions that he is not playing as well as he might; in fact, he has grown decidedly slack. It is not a pleasant thing to say. The captain may go to him with a sneer, or in a towering rage, or at a time when everybody is within hearing; his words may cut like knives, and leave the slacker his enemy for life, and more a slacker than ever. "It's the nasty way he says it!"

Or the captain may choose his time, and ask the slack forward to have a chat with him at leisure. He will, tell him all that is good about him, and then, with a smile, get him to see what is wrong, to feel ashamed of himself, and to leave him as keen as possible to have another chance. That is the way to get the best out of him. "It's the jolly way he says it!"

What is the difference between the two ways? The right way to speak the truth is to speak it in love, which means that the speaker is not thinking about himself but about the other. The wrong way is to speak it like a prig who thinks himself so much better than the other, and does not care whether his words help the other or not. The right way goes with a smile; the wrong way with a sneer.

As we move through life, if we are honest, we shall have to say things sometimes which are true but hard; at such times we shall do well not to be prigs, and not to be thinking about ourselves at all. It is astonishing what a difference this will make. Try it. The one thing may drown your fellow-friend in the deep seas; the other will lift him up high above the waters: Don't you want to save those who cling to you?

### THE EMBLEM OF LOVE AND HONOUR

(By Jagu L. T. Butani.)

Sir Walter Scott, the passionate bard of Scotland, has addressed a poem to his native country, whose appeal is so universal that is found on the lips of all those who have come across it. It is quoted in every contribution when a reference is made to patriotism or to one's motherland. Here are the memorable and those popular lines:

"Breathes there a man, with soul
so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

Hence it is nothing but sheer foolishness to suppose that every Indian at heart, whatever sort of man he may be, whether rich or poor, mighty or meek, western viewed or eastern-viewed, he must be bearing love, immortal love, for Bharat Mata.

Of the man, who possesses no love for his country—if such a man exists on this earth at all, Sir Scott says:

"Living shall forfeit his fare
And doubly dying shall go down
To the vile dust, from where he
sprung
Unwept, unhonoured and unsung."

Every one, despite his state of man, animal, or bird, is a patriot at heart. Even the most cruel person by the very inner conscience has love, deep love, for his native-country.

This emblem of love and honour, which we bear for our country, is the Tri-colour Flag. A surge of deep emotion passes through our body when we have a glance at it. How beautiful and

**Distribution of prizes at the function by the President. Mr. R. D. Birla.**

balmy it appears! The joy and gaiety that we derive from such a sight is beyond expression and can never be translated in the language of humans. It can be felt and that is all. It is a dear thing for all, irrespective of caste, colour, creed or sex.

Thither we mark the significance of the three colours. What a significant lesson it teaches us through these colours and it seems to harangue from the huge heights "as these three colours combined to form one flag, so you all strive to merge in one strong and stout nation?"

If we were to pay heed to this gracious and glorious lesson, imagine what a happy and harmonious country ours would be! Quite different from what it is today, when appalling misery and poverty and tense communal riots reign supreme Love seems to have been lost between a family and a family, nay, even brothers of the same blood appear to be at daggers drawn. Milk of human kindness appears to have been ebbed away. Messages of the masters, sages, seers and learned men appear to have been lost in oblivion. Every thing seems to be at sixes and sevens. But when it is darkest, they say there is a ray of hope shining. Our Indian National Congress has been launched into existence to breathe the message of hope to thousands who are disgusted, dejected and disappointed with this life.

"It is the visible symbol of our

**The flag salutation ceremony of the children of the Wadi.**

**Mr. Satish P. Desai, Secretary of the Khar Balkhan-Ji-Bari is seen in the centre.**

# CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

**FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.**
**Birthday Registration.**
**"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."**
**Children's Own Corner.**

**NAME (Master or Miss)....**

**.....**

**ADDRESS.....**

**.....**

**.....**

**AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....**

**.....**

**DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....**

**.....**

**Fill in and send to:—**
**DADA—"Gulistan."**
**Khar—BOMBAY.**

aspirations. It is the sign of our determination to be free, "says a Rashtrayapati Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Congress. "History is full of glorious deeds of valiant soldiers who fought for the honour of their Flag. History of our struggle also is replete with the deeds of devotion for our beloved tri-colour which we have come to love and respect. This flag of our freedom has a great inspiration in our struggles and spur to march on towards our goal. It is true that we have not yet reached our cherished goal but let me assure you that we have travelled a way towards it and are now nearing it. Determined and eager as we are we shall soon attain it. Nothing can stop us in our onward march to freedom.". . Our sacrifices have been immense to keep the honour of the flag unsullied but we have yet to make greater sacrifices and fight greater struggles before our Flag of Freedom can be hoisted on the pinnacle of our aspirations and raised aloft to the greater heights of our cherished goal."

Finally, "as a reminder of this pledge, let us keep ever in mind this symbol of our freedom's movement and raise our united voice to the honour of the flag. We have vowed to be free and we shall ever keep our vow. And let us all say Victory to our Flag 'Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara'!"

### WELL MANAGED

**By Thakar Motwani**

A poor man once needed some mangoes, but he did not have a single coin with him. So he thought of a plan.

He went to a garden to steal them. He came up to a watchman, whom he promised to give half what he brought from the garden, and asked that for the trouble he took he should be given back one mango by the watchman.

He said the same to the other five watchmen. When at last he came home he was quite satisfied, because he had as many mangoes left as he had plucked. How many mangoes did he pluck?

Answer: Two.

### A LETTER RACK

**Sis. Jaishree**

This useful little article is made from a long strip of cardboard. At the top of your strip draw, in pencil a curve. Next, divide your board into thirds across the width, and draw a line across to mark the bottom third. Run a penknife along this line once, so as to enable you to make a neat fold, and then fold up the bottom third to form a flap.

Paint a pretty design upon the flap, and the top, and then make a small hole at each of the top corners of the flap. Also make two holes just at the back of the latter.

Now take a piece of ribbon, knot one end, and thread it thorugh the left-hand corner of the flap, and the hole at the back of it. Then bring your ribbon across the back of your rack, and thread it thorugh into the right-hand corner of the flap. Pull the flap outwards to leave room for the letters, and knot the ribbon

### A MERRY BALL GAME

**Bro. Mansukh**

This outdoor game should be played in a large open space. Any number of players can join in the game They arrange themselves in a large circle.

One player takes the ball and throws it to another player who must catch it, and throw it to another player who must catch it. The ball should move quickly from one player to another, and any player failing to catch the ball must stay in the position he was when he missed, till the end of the game.

Neither his position nor his expression must change, and he must remain like a statue till the end of the game which continues, till one player, the winner, is left.

### BELIEVE IT OR NOT

**Sis. Basanti**

An elephant takes forty years to become full grown.

The sand of the Sahara Desert is thirty feet deep.

Birds have three eye-lids.

### THE INFLUENCE OF CINEMA

**( By Madhubhai M. Shah)**

It is not a matter of exaggeration, if I say that nothing has gained so much popularity, amongst the general public as the cinema. It is visted by many of us. It is surely a source of amusement.

Some of the visitors, having no idea of the picture, simply attend the show in order to get recreation after hard work. One should be very particular about the picture, before he makes up his mind to attend it.

No doubt, the cinema plays an important part, in presenting good pictures before the audience. People do not think of the pictures. Sometimes vulgar pictures produce very bad impressions upon young minds.

I do not mean to say, that the cinema is a sort of nuisance to the public on the contrary, it really is of great importance.

Nowadays in some of the schools the education is given by means of visual instructions. The main purpose of doing this is that the students may have a thorough knowledge, and the information of what they have not actually seen. As result of this plan, found out by some of the modern educationalists, the students are deeply interested and the subject becomes a pleasant one.

This is an age of "Talkies." They have made a marvellous progress. Through them interesting stories and novels came into existence. They have helped us in appreciating the ideals and sentiments of great men.

Frequent visits to the cinema weaken the eyes. It is therefore not necessary or good for the people to visit it very often.

I freely express my own opinion that the best pictures if attended, give us more pleasure than the common ones. Without any kind of hesitation, I say that the men are surely influenced by the cinema in one way or the other.

**Busy at playing cards.**

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss) . .

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

**DADA—"Gulistan,"**
**Khar—BOMBAY**

### READ THIS QUICKLY

**(By Jacob Issacs))**

A long time ago in America a duel was fought between Alexander Shot and John S. Nott.

Nott was shot and Shot was not. In this case, it is better to be Shot than Nott. There was a rumour that Nott was not Shot but Shot is certain that he shot Nott, which proves either that the shot, shot at Nott was not shot, or that Nott was shot notwithstanding. So that either the shot. Shot shot shot Nott, or the first report was wrong. and the shot Nott shot, shot Shot. In other words Shot was shot and Not was not. All the same I think that the shot, Shot shot. shot not Shot but Nott. If not I do not know who was shot and who was not!

* * *

### SOME RIDDLES

**(By S. M. Bannerjee)**

I. Distribute six apples among two fathers and two sons, so that each may receive two apples.

II There is a thing which increases on being cut from all sides: What is it?

III Can you name a letter which flies.

IV. What is the difference between a foot ball and Prince of Wales?

### CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

**DADA—"Gulistan,"**
**Khar—BOMBAY.**

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

**The Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children at the monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony.**

**At Pali Hills, Children having a very happy time, playing games.**

# PEEP INTO THE WALL STREET

tor, however, does not seem too anxious to avail himself of these services. I heard the other day of a small buyer who spent almost an entire afternoon impressing a broker with what he thought was a unique situation and one which a broker never encounters: he had dol. 300 to spend and he wanted to buy a stock which would give him dol. 200 profit in three months at which time he would need dol. 500 to go away to college. Would the broker please name such a stock but would he also be absolutely certain that this stock wouldn't drop? The broker said he was sorry, that he knew of no such a stock and neither did anyone else. What the buyer might very wisely do, he suggested, would be to consult the firm's statistical department and look over some figures which would be prepared at his request if they were not already available. These figures might help him decide among a number of stocks whose records had been somewhat better than the average. The buyer seemed a little amazed. "Say," he said, "I came here to buy some stock, and nobody's going to make me learn arithmetic all over again. If this is what Wall Street is, I think I'll do better to buy a dozen sweepstake tickets and hide the rest of the money under a matress!"

The importance of accurate statistical information has often been stressed by the Securities Exchange Commission. A new regulation of the Commission requires that a firm publish a prospectus about itself whenever it floats a new or additional issue of securities. The prospectus is to contain figures on the financial condition of the organisation, the expenditures and profits or losses over a given period, and a complete history of its past operations. This, too, is available to all stock buyers but outside of the brokers' offices and a comparatively small number of careful investors, the prospectus is often just so much paper. Few bother to read it. In fairness to the buyer who ignores the report, though, I can say for a fact that the average prospectus is so complicated that even an experienced investor will find difficulty in getting anything out of it.

It was surprising to observe the large number of small speculators who came rushing down to Wall Street as soon as President Roosevelt announced the appointment of the Securities Exchange Commission for the purpose of correcting abuses in the stock market. They all thought that the SEC would make it impossible for them to lose. At least two dozen cases came to my attention recently of small buyers whose luck in the market had been bad and who couldn't understand why they had lost because they were certain that Mr. Roosevelt had made everything all right. Even now, after the market has gone through a series of protracted slumps, there are still many who buy stocks on the strength of the existence of the SEC. It is true that the work of the SEC has been commendable and that it has taken much of the racketeering out of Wall Street, but it

(Continued From Page 5)

certainly cannot stop the market from going down.

### *Widows In Wall Street*

The small speculators are still in Wall Street. Thousands of them—salesmen, clerks, teachers, doctors, lawyers, writers, butchers, bakers, housewives, and widows. Yes, widows. Wall Street has always been pictured as the place where rich, unsuspecting widows were divested of their last dimes by cruel, villainous brokers, yet this was the type of analogy similar to the wicked mortgage-holder who would drive the family out into the street unless daughter's hand was given in marriage. Few people actually believe that widows were deliberately victimized in Wall Street and many of them even doubted that widows invested their money in stocks. But at least one part of the widow story is true: there are hundreds of them who look to the broker for a return on their capital. Their investments range from less than one thousand dollars to hundreds of thousands of dollars. They are all seeking a utopia in which their capital will make money automatically and in which there is no apprehension over security.

I have never known a broker who has knowingly or willfully taken advantage of a widow. Having been cast in a role similar to that of an ex-convict ever since the big crash, the broker will lean over backwards in order to regain his standing with the general public. He knows now that the slightest slip on his part will be the signal for a public outcry to restrict him to a point where he might as well close shop. So he proceeds with extreme caution, not only with widows, but with all small speculators or investors. He will attempt to find out whether the buyer has sufficient money in reserve so that any possible loss will not find him in serious circumstances. He will discourage small buyers whenever he can, for he knows that the smaller the order, the louder the howl if the speculation turns out unfavourably. And when a speculator insists upon playing the market, the broker will make every effort to have him invest in a stock where the element of risk is as low as any on the Street, even though the investment may not be in a "boom" stock.

### *War Boom?*

Many people have asked whether this is a good time to buy "war" stocks. With the possibility of another world conflict growing greater every day, they seem to think that oils, coppers, steels, chemicals, ship-building, and aviation stocks should promise handsome profits. The last war converted the market into a virtual gold-mine for war stocks and they seem to feel—quite aside from the moral aspects of profiteering in war time—that as long as there's money to be made in a new war, they might as well make it.

The truth of the matter is that the days of sky-high stock market war profits are over—at least, in America. With the last war as its gauge, Congress will impose taxes on war profits so steep that the war speculator will find it hard to survive. Moreover, a new war is likely to be extremely costly and devastating and have as its consequences a depression so severe as to threaten the continued existence of the market. Discounting the future as they do, wise investors will not overrun themselves with stock-buying activity during war time. A friend of mine who is recognized as one of the smartest traders on the Street told me only recently that when war comes he is clearing out altogether. He fears outright Government control.

Well, you may ask, is there any stock or group of stocks which look like "good buys"? The answer to that is that most stocks are good when the general market is good. And just when the market is going to be good is something that no one knows. Small speculators who feel they can afford to play the market would do best not to go against the general market trend. The first thing they have to learn is to control their temptation to buy a stock just because it has a low quotation and looks as if it should be much higher. They will do better to avoid pit prices until the stock is on its way back up again. But then again, there are dozens of cases in which this does not work out, even though it does hold for the general market over the long range. It may be just your luck to run into a stock that is moving against the tide.

Should small buyers play the market? I answer that by countering with another question: "Can they take it if they lose?"

## LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured absolutely in four weeks Success Guaranteed Particulars on request **KAMLA WORKS (B. C.) Panchpota, Bengal.**

## SPORT DRAMATISED

### *Leni Riefenstahl's Olympic Games Film*

Germany has made a film record of the Olympic Games which takes several hours to run and yet is extremely interesting almost from start to finish. This film, the preparation of which has lasted more than eighteen months, was under the direction of Leni Riefenstahl, whose artistry in film-making is well known in England.

Miss Riefenstahl and the staff of thirty or forty cameramen who worked under her command enjoyed the full support of the State in making the film. But she has made her own contribution to it with some original ideas both technical and artistic. She has, in fact, succeeded in a striking way in dramatising sport. The range of emotion displayed is extraordinary. The reactions of the players are vividly recorded. Scenes like the duel in the July heat between Happer and his Japanese conqueror Son in the Marathon stand out rather cruelly, as do most of the finishes to the exhausting long-distance events. Anguish, triumph, despair, exultation—all the emotions are depicted on Oriental as well as on white men's and women's faces. Only the American Negroes seemed to preserve an untroubled mind. Perhaps the most strikingly registered emotion is concentration. Whether by white or yellow men, it is often of an intensity that conveys itself rather uncomfortably to the beholder. Most of this could only be caught by the camera. The most favoured ordinary spectator could not see it.

There are many scenes of great beauty in the film. One that particularly impresses itself is the illusion of sweeping down through feathery clouds made by the divers, who were photographed by cameramen from below. There are comedy and "human interest", as in the calamities befalling competitors in the equestrian events or in Hitler's disgust as the German girl competitor, taking up an excellent lead in the relay race, fumbles the baton and drops it.

The film is being shown publicly in Germany in the middle of this month. Various versions of the film, which is synchronised and contains much excellent and appropriate music, are being prepared for foreign countries. In Germany is is to be shown in two parts on two separate occasions. The version offered to England may be shorter, but Miss Riefenstahl hopes that it will be shown in two parts in England too.

The filmgoer will ask how it was possible to get all the detailed and prolonged close views told at a private show of the film was planned by the State from the beginning and every possible aid given to the cameramen, it is probably true, as Miss Riefenstahl told at a private show of the film at her house, that "only a woman would have been bold enough to demand all the facilities which were eventually given." Some of the swimming and diving pictures were taken from within the Olympic swimming bath by an operator in bathing costume using a submarine camera; others were taken from the water-level by aquatic cameramen, others from platforms above the bath. Pits were dug beside the tracks for the field events. Another device used for obtaining a continuous record of running was the catapult camera, which ran on rails beside the track. Photographs were also taken from the air.

## *MARY PICKFORD IN BUSINESS*

Mary Pickford owed not a little of the success which billed her as "the world's sweetheart" to her remarkable business capacity. The first of the stars to be known by name, her fight for higher salaries is a part of cinema history. Now no longer a film star, she is still a business woman, and it appears to make little difference to her that now her business has shifted from movies to make-up. She is in London to discuss with Goldwyn, Korda, and Douglas Fairbanks the affairs of United Artistes, of which she is a founder member. It is possible that she may consider producing a film. "The Bat," at Denham, but that may be regarded as force of habit, and her main interests appear to be with her cosmetics in Paris, where she is a director of four companies.

Film stars have not on the whole gone in for cosmetics as much as stage stars. There are several lines of beauty preparations which bear the names of famous actresses, but film stars have so far fought shy of making money from make-up once they no longer face the camera. Usually they turn to radio. Miss Pickford has done that. Sometimes they take to writing. Miss Pickford has done that too. Lately she has tried her hand at being a journalist, and after a week "knows how you do it."

### Will They Tax These?

Mr. J. Wellesley Orr, Manchester Stipendiary Magistrate, wants to abolish the dog licence.

"It is an archaic tax," he says, "and the sooner we get rid of it the better. Why can it not be transferred to bicycles?"

If it were I'm afraid there wouldn't be so many gay dogs" on the road.

# SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

# Lucky Number Scheme

**Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!**

*Each copy issued during the month of May will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.*

*After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month*

*The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 copy at | Rs. | 100 |
| 2 copies at | „ | 50 each |
| 4 „ | „ | 25 „ |
| 10 „ | „ | 10 „ |
| 20 „ | „ | 5 „ |
| Total | Rs. | 500 |

**37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500**

**Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.**

# *Don't Miss Your Copy*


## COPYRIGHT MUSIC

### Injunction In Respect Of Four Pieces Only

An important decision as to the performance in public of copyright musical works was given by Mr. Justice Simonds in the Chancery Division.

Mr. P. Stuart Bevan, on behalf of the Performing Right Society moved, in default of appearance by the defendant, for an injunction to restrain Mr. Amos Lewis, of the Cosy Cinema, Pontlottyn, Glamorgan, from performing in public without the leave of the society the musical works "Knightsbridge March". "To the Rescue", "Valse Vive" and "Frowsy Freddy," or any other musical works in which the right of performance was owned by the plaintiff society.

Mr. Bevan said that light or dance music must contain works the copyright of which was owned by the society.

Mr. Justice Simonds said the defendant could not possibly know when he was infringing the society's copyright.

Mr Bevan: The presumption is that every work he will play is copyright work.

Mr Justice Simonds: You are imposing on the defendant the obligation of looking through every dance programme to see whether he is in peril of being committed for contempt for infringing the copyright.

Mr. Bevan: Yes. He has notice that the works are copyright.

The Performing Right Society, Mr. Bevan added, owned the copyright of 2,000,000 musical works and an order to restrain the defendant from infringing four named works would be quite valueless.

"A WARNING."

Mr. Justice Simonds: It is a warning to him and you want it in this form—"That if you infringe the copyright of any of our 2,000,000 works you are in peril of being put in prison?

Mr. Bevan: Yes, I have alleged that he is threatening to play other works.

Mr. Justice Simonds: You are really using procedure of the court to enforce his entering into a contract with you.

Mr. Bevan: No.

Mr. Justice Simonds: He can get your consent only by agreement?

Mr. Bevan: He need not perform the works at all, but he cannot do so without our consent.

Mr. Justice Simonds: He can accept your terms, be silent, or go to prison?

The Judge said he would grant an injunction restraining Mr. Lewis from performing in public, without the consent of the society, any of the four musical works named, during the subsistence of the copyright, and from permitting his cinema to be used for the performance of those works. This was an important matter, he added, and if the society wanted leave to appeal, they could have it.

## THE NAUCHANDI FAIR

*(Continued From Page 11)*

looked at him through tears, and for the fraction of a second a dream of a smile passed her lips. "There," roared the Khan with delight "I saw you smiling."

"Please go away," she said half-smiling, "You are worrying me."

"Am I not forgiven? Now that you have my permission to go to the fair."

"Very noble of you, indeed. Thanks." And she made a grimace.

It took him a few more minutes to complete his "peace-talk" with the wife, after which he went out.

She was left alone. Presently an amused smile spread over her face, and removing the tear stains from her cheeks, she took a scrap of paper and scribbled a line on it.

Then she went to an adjoining room and opening a window looked out. There was the narrowest possible passage and in a room just in front, a very young man was standing before a mirror, struggling with the knot of his tie. Suddenly something struck the very young man on the thigh and fluttered on the floor. It was a scrap of paper tied with a lump of coal. The very young man first looked down and then looked up and smiled familiarly, then he picked up the paper and read it.

"I" it ran, "am attending the fair."

And---it has always been the case, it will always be the case.

---

A very particular woman was diner, 'but why are all these girls staring at me?"

"I'm not supposed to tell you, sir," replied the waitress, "but we get some of our food from the school of cookery next door and if you are sick after the omelette you've just eaten, the girls have all failed in their examination."

# SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

ner was distant. He was a stout man, over six feet high, with a humorous expression; his shawl, which was like a toga, gave him an air of the forum. I took him into my study. It was still very early, hardly seven-thirty, and the sun was slanting into the garden, a strong light entering the room, which caused the greens and reds of my porcelain to smoulder. I asked him to sit down and offered him a cup of tea. He said he had had his tea, but he regarded me with rather more interest.

'I understand,' I went on, 'that you have been ill and are still not strong.'

'My blood-pressure remains rather high,' he replied, 'but this second voyage, which in the ordinary way I could not have afforded myself, has done me good.'

I did not smile.

'Your trial', I explained 'is fixed for to-morrow at 11 a.m. I have obtained the sanction of the High Court, and if you like you can have bail. The amount they fixed is nominal.'

'I'm afraid I can't avail myself of bail. To do so would be to recognize your court, and, if I may say so without appearing rude, that is impossible.'

This remark called me. To be told bluntly that the English courts, renowned in the world for fairness, had some opposite reputation in India hit me in a soft place. I determined to force him, before I had done, to admit that my court at least was as fair as any court could be.

Disguising my feelings, I said: I anticipated your difficulty in the matter of bail. When you are

(Continued from Page 3.)

not very well Congress rules must be tiresome. Would you like to stay in a private house by the lakes? Perhaps I could arrange that for you.'

'Thank you,' he said, 'but wouldn't that mean bail?'

'Oh, not at all!' I protested, 'Bail?—Oh, no—there'd be a guard, a strict guard.'

'Well,' he said, 'that's kind. I'd like that.' His expression had changed slightly.

At the moment Mr. Merrikin was speaking to Mr. Phipps at the hall door. I went out of the room and made the suggestion to him. 'This bail business is only a game to put us in the wrong. It's sounder tactics to treat him to a house. They let him stay in his house in Calcutta.'

'I can't accept the responsibility,' said the Commissioner.

'It would calm the public, you know, and save you trouble in the long run. After all, if he gave bail, we should have less control over what he might do.'

'I can't accept the responsibility,' repeated Mr. Merrikin, 'and I don't see why I should if he refuses bail.'

I returned to my study and told Sen Gupta that I could not arrange it; he would have to be lodged in the prison. 'And there is one thing more,' I added. 'About your defence—are you engaging counsel? If so, an adjournment may be necessary.'

'I am precluded from making a defence.'

There was nothing more to be said and the police took him away to the jail.

## 4. THE TRIAL OPENS

When I approached my court the next morning I found the street almost blocked with Indians. A strong force of Burman police was on duty under a Mr. Sadiq Ali, who by a coincidence was a Bengali the only Bengali officer in the force The English sergeants of the Moghul Guard were there, too. under Inspector Crisp, and I was informed that mounted police were standing by off-scene. Trouble was clearly expected, as Whittingstall had said. There were no Burmans about, however, no sign of the monks and the hard-faced women. Perhaps they felt that they had been made fools of for an Indian. Certainly none of them appeared during any part of the trial.

As I entered by the side door I could hear a hum of voices from the court-room. It was evidently packed with spectators. I went upstairs to my chamber, and pending Sen Gupta's arrival passed short orders on the petitions of the Day.

At 11.25 I heard loud shouts from the crowd, and looking out of my window, which commanded the street in the direction of the prison, saw an open car approaching, in which was seated Sen Gupta beside Mr. Hall of the Imperial Police. He was receiving a great ovation from the crowd, to which he replied good-humouredly by waving his hand. Cries of 'Bande Mataram' and 'Victory to Gupta' rose on all sides. The Moghul Guard loosened their truncheons and opened a passage to the door of the court-room, into which Sen Gupta was hurried as well as could be. The door was banged after him and the crowd bellowed dismally its despair. Evidently the Sen Gupta case was going to be sensational from every point of view. I wondered vaguely whether the crowd, which numbered over a thousand, would break into the court-room and rescue their hero, and, if so whether the rule about a captain on a bridge applied by analogy to a magistrate on a bench. Should I have to go down with the bench? But I had no time to brood on this problem; indeed, I was so taken up with the legal task before me that I ceased to bother about the shouts from the street nor did I inquire whether the guards were adequate. My clerks were Burmese and seemed calm and cheerful. Having little opinion of Indians they felt no alarm; it was a gala day for them, one of the great days of their lives.

When I was told that Sen Gupta was in his place and all was ready I descended the stairs. At the door of the court my old 'chapprassie called out, and, as everybody stood up, I mounted the bench, from which I bowed to the Government advocate, Mr. Eggar. The court was crowded to its utmost capacity with Indians of the upper class. The whole Indian Bar was present in a body and I noticed Mr. Tyabji, the leader of the Congress Party in Burma. The presence of these gentlemen was reassuring, for all their inclination would be to keep the enthusiasm of the mob within bounds. In any assault upon the court-room they themselves would be the first target, as they were jammed under the bench, while I had a convenient exit behind, it. Sen Gupta had a chair next a friend of his, a Mr. Sen, one of the Calcutta legal family of that name. Some one had given him a newspaper, but he laid it down and rose to his feet with the rest when I came in, thereby, I was afterwards informed, neglecting to comply with the rules of Congress and to that minimum extent recognizing the court before which he stood arraigned. I was glad to note his diminished rigour and to observe that, though he immediately took up his newspaper again and began to study the latest telegrams about Gandhi and the campaign to break the salt laws, his expression was not severe, and when he whispered to Mr Sen his face was animated.

'May it please your Worship.' It was the Government Advocate opening his case. Mr. Eggar was a tall man with an eccentric humour. No one in Rangoon had a better heart.

'Your Worship has the text of the speeches before you and I am only tendering formal evidence,' he said, putting Mr. Merrikin in the box.

That little man had a dogged brave air and he described how he had been instructed to bring the prosecution. 'The speeches of the 20th and 21st September were taken down in shorthand by

(Continued On Page 55)

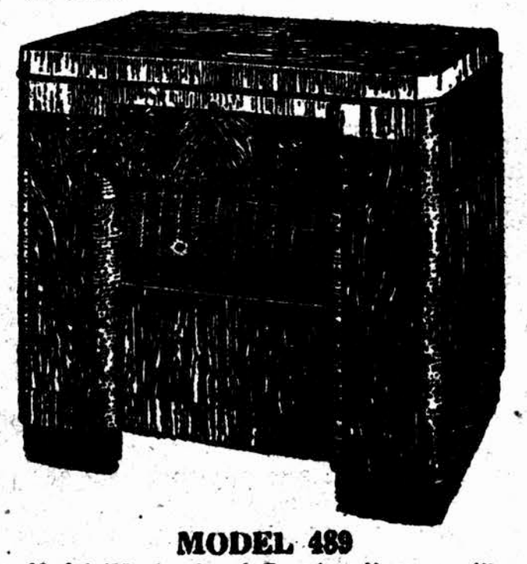
*This sign means Quality*

**When you buy radio receivers, gramophones or any equipment bearing this symbol you are safe. You know that not only are you getting the best possible value for your money but also that you are buying an article into which 39 years' "sound" engineering experience has been built. If you want the latest advances of radio technique, if you want that little bit of extra performance which is sometimes necessary in India, you will find them in the latest "His Master's Voice" receivers. Both these models will receive the new Indian Short-wave broadcasts. Your "His Master's Voice" dealer will be pleased to demonstrate any model to you. Please send us a postcard for the new colour catalogues.**

***Models intended for A.C. mains can easily be used on D.C. current by purchasing a Rotary Converter. A special low price is given if this is bought with the set.***

**MODEL 469**

Model 469—8-valve A.C. superhet receiver. Wave range from 11 to 2,000 metres. Separate bass and treble tone controls. Delayed automatic volume control. Moving-coil loudspeaker. Output 5 watts. Price Rs. 400/- (at ports)



**MODEL 489**

Model 489—8-valve A.C. autoradiogram with the radio chassis of Model 469. Plays eight records without attention. Output 5 watts. Price Rs. 825/- (at ports).

**"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"**

**THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, Ltd. Head Office: DUM DUM.**

**BRANCHES: BOMBAY, DELHI and BANGALORE.**

E. 13.

# SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

Mr. Dancing of the C.I.D., who attended the meetings,' he explained.

When the Government Advocate had done with him, by normal procedure he should have been cross-examined by counsel for the defence or by the accused himself, if not represented. Accordingly I turned to Mr. Sen Gupta, and though I had every reason to know that he would decline to cross-examine, as he had already intimated his detachment from the whole trial. I asked him whether he had any questions to put to the Commissioner of Police before he stepped down. To this Mr. Sen Gupta replied: 'I hope you will not think me rude, but I do not propose to take any voluntary part in these proceedings.'

Apparently this was a very polite speech for a member of Congress to make to a magistrate who was trying him, and the public in court looked at me with increased respect.

Mr. Dancing was the next witness. It was not very easy to get him into the court, because of the pressure of the crowd on both sides of the door. When the door was opened two or three of the crowd were squeezed in along with him and it was impossible to eject them. The noise outside had sometimes been deafening and always been inconvenient, but Mr. Merrikin, who, of course, was in charge of the police arrangements, had not sent for reinforcements and cleared the street. He let the Indians shout and sing because he thought noise was preferable to a fight and he did not believe that, if they were allowed to shout, they would resort to violence.

Mr. Dancing kissed the book and gave evidence in a manner

(Continued From Page 54)

even more formal than his chief's. He had attended the meetings and taken down the speeches. In answer to a question by me he named the leading citizens who had been present on each occasion, and those who had presided or who themselves had made speeches.

When he left the box the Government Advocate said that his case was complete. The transcripts of the speeches had not been challenged, the two formal witnesses he had called had not been cross-examined. It remained for him only to address me on the law.

I replied: 'Mr. Eggar, on an occasion of this kind where the accused person is a well-known figure and where public interest has been so marked that at times we have found it difficult to hear ourselves speak, it seems to me highly expedient to avoid any appearance of haste. In the ordinary way we could look to the accused to give us his explanation of the facts against him, but here we cannot do so and I conceive it, therefore, to be my duty to ask for certain further particulars.'

I was determined to prevent the case being closed at that point, when a quantity of relevant evidence would be shut out which should be on the record if the trial was not to be a farce. I already knew that it was Sen Gupta's intention to turn it into a farce, to tempt me to hasten him wrongfully to prison, and to tell the world that he had been unjustly sentenced. But I was not content to be used by him. The desire of Congress for a free government was as laudable as any other desire of the kind, but I was not going to help them to realize it by condemning Sen Gupta on formal evidence. That would be a piece of obscurantism from which my mind revolted. I saw and enjoyed the comedy but I was not willing to be the subject of it; to be a magistrate who thinking to please a government, gave a wrongful order which also pleased its opponents; to be at once unfair and a fool.

When I said to Mr. Eggar that it was my duty to obtain further particulars he appeared very surprised. The Indian barristers below me began to whisper and Mr. Sen Gupta put down his newspaper.

Mr. Eggar rose. 'To what particulars does your Worship refer? A 'prima facie' has been made out and your Worship is fully entitled to frame a charge.'

'To put it bluntly' I replied, 'I want to hear what happened from first to last; I want it on record why Mr. Sen Gupta came to Burma; I want to examine the people who received him, and who also made speeches; and I want to know what their reactions were while he was speaking.'

Mr. Eggar consulted for a moment with his junior. 'If your Worship insists, the information can quickly be supplied,' he said. 'Some of the persons who were present when the speeches were delivered are in court today. I see Mr. Tyabji, for instance.'

I gave him a list of those I wanted to examine.

'All the gentlemen named can be produced within the space of an hour,' said he.

During these exchanges Mr. Sen Gupta forgot that it was his part to ignore the court and became extremely interested, while his barrister friends looked at me as if they saw a ghost.

I was about to ask Mr. Eggar to procure the attendance of the further witnesses when the crowd outside, as if scenting that something unusual was happening, made a rush at the door and were restrained with difficulty by the police. Shouting again was very loud and the whole street became a scene of disorder.

The Government Advocate: 'In view of the uproar I suggest that summonses be issued in the ordinary way and the witnesses be subpoenaed for to-morrow. Their attendance now can hardly be procured without much difficulty.'

'I have no objection, Mr. Eggar.'

Accordingly I adjourned the case till the next morning and the court rose. At that moment Mr. Sen asked whether Sen Gupta might have some lunch, either in the court-room or in the car, before returning to the jail. I found the question somewhat irritating in that it was designed, I supposed, to maintain the fiction—for the reality had begun to disintegrate—that Sen Gupta was being badly treated.

'Mr. Sen Gupta can have his lunch just exactly wherever he likes,' I said, and left the bench.

When the crowd learned that the trial was over for the day it did not disperse at once, but waited until Sen Gupta had finished his lunch. Then it gave him an ovation as he left for the jail. I remained in my chamber for some hours attending to other business. At tea-time, when I drove home, the street was empty.

(To Be Continued.)

## "KILL THE FASCISTS" SLOGAN

### Hitler Enthusiast Mobbed

LONDON (By Air Mail)

An angry mob of several hundred people chased Lord Redesdale's daughter, the Hon. Unity Freeman-Mintford, out of Hyde Park after taking a swastika badge from her coat, kicking her throwing stones and shouting "Kill the Fascists!"

She was rescued by police, who later arrested three men.

Miss Freeman-Mintford, who is a friend and admirer of Herr Hitler and the Fascist regime, had attended a big Labour demonstration, at which Mr. Atlee, Mr. Arthur Greenwood and Sir Stafford Cripps were speakers.

Describing her ordeal afterwards Miss Freeman-Mintford, who walked with a limp and admitted she was bruised, said:

"I was alone in the crowd, near one of the platforms. In my buttonhole was a swastika badge given me by one of the leaders in Germany.

"The crowd got very angry and started saying insulting things.

"A man tore off my badge and threw it on the ground. I hit him in the face.

"Then a woman said something insulting about Hitler. I hit her too.

"The crowd yelled. I think they wanted to duck me in the Serpentine.

POLICE AT RESCUE

"I was kicked on the legs, but not badly hurt. A Mr. Warburton came to my rescue and the police helped us to get away.

"I was not really frightened, just very excited."

Mr. Edmund Warburton, of Clapham, told me: "A woman shouted 'Go back to Germany,' and Miss Mintford hit her. The crowd closed in.

"Two or three policemen and myself cleared a space. People hit out at her and at me. Some stones were thrown.

MEN INJURED

"In Park-lane we got on a bus, and three policemen got on after us to fend off the crowd. I think 200 or 300 people were in pursuit, but they had to give it up when the bus got going."

During other disturbances a number of men were injured and taken away in ambulances.

Police also hustled a group of Fascists into the area of a house off Park-lane to protect them from the mob.

Miss Mintford's sister, the Hon. Mrs. Diana Guinness is also a Hitler enthusiast. Her youngest sister, Jessica, is the Socialist wife of Mr. Esmond Romilly, Mr. Winston Churchill's nephew, who fought for the Government in Spain.

## NEWS AGENTS WITHDRAW A MAGAZINE

### Extracts From Book On Duce

"News Review", the weekly news magazine, has been notified by W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd., that the Federation of London Wholesal eNews agents has decided to withdraw all copies of the current (April 7) issue of the paper and that they as members of the federation have banned it from all their bookstalls. Copies already distributed are being recalled from circulation.

It is understood that the reason for this action is that the issue concerned contains extracts from a new book entitled "Mussolini in the Making," by Gaudens Megaro, published by George Allen and Unwin on April 5. Mr. Megaro is an American citizen, born in New Jersey, who took his degree at the University of London and is now teaching history at Harvard University.

Periodical Press, Ltd., publishers of "News Review," stated: "We did not anticipate that any exception could be aken to quotations from a book written by such an eminent historian as Mr. Megaro and published by Allen and Unwin, one of the most reputable publishing houses in Great Britain."

## Greta Garbo And A £42,000 Diamond

Greta Garbo is reported to have bought a 63-carat diamond valued at 800,000 kronor (about £42,000) which is at present on exhibition at Stockholm. The director of the exhibition told the "Svenska Dagbladet" that the diamond had been sold, but he was pledged not to reveal the purchaser's identity.

Spray FLIT—the deadly enemy of insects
Do not suffer nights of torture by using weak "insecticides" on bugs!
Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.
FLIT
Kills Flies Mosquitoes Cockroaches Bugs Moths Ants
FLIT always KILLS!
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

# LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

The short-sighted old lady was looking out of the window of her married son's new home.

"That's a very slow game of cricket they are playing across the road, John," she said. "No one seems to have moved yet."

"Cricket match my eye, mother," replied her son; "that's the cemetry."

* * *

He was a professor, of absent-minded habits. After teaching for some years at a college he fell in love with a young undergraduate, and duly married her. The first night of their married life was spent at a hotel.

The next morning the professor woke and sitting up in bed, exclaimed with a horrified expression: "Miss Green, what are you doing here?"

* * *

A girl got a job in an office. When she was sent to answer the telephone which she had never used before, she took up the receiver, and on hearing someone at the other end say "Hullo!" she answered back, "Oh, hullo!" and hung up the receiver.

When the manager asked who had telephoned, she said: "Just somebody that knows me."

* * *

Wife (at dance): "This is the twelfth time you've been to the refreshment buffet."

Husband: "Oh, that's all right. I tell everybody I'm getting something for you."

* * *

"I sells you dot coat at a grand sacrifice," said the tailor.

"But you say that of all your goods," replied the prospective customer. "How do you make a living?"

"Mine frient, I make a small profit on de paper and string."

* * *

A motorist entered a police station.

"Is my car back yet?" he asked. "Some of your men borrowed it to chase bandit."

"Yes," replied the sergeant. "We're summoning you for defective brakes and lights, as well as an inefficient silencer."

* * *

"Darling," gushed the young husband, "it is charming of you to give me a gramophone record for my birthday."

"Darling," she replied, "that's not a gramophone record; that's a birthday cake I baked for you."

* * *

A young man looked out of the window and, seeing the glorious sunshine, made the innocent remark to his director: "We are going to have a wonderful day, sir."

"Good Heavens," gasped the great man. "We, indeed! How long have you been a partner in this firm?"

* * *

"I hate playing cards against a bad loser, don't you?"

"Well,, I'd rather play against a bad loser than any kind of winner."

* * *

Little Harold, having climbed to the pinnacle of the roof of a shed, lost his footing and began to slide with terrifying swiftness towards the point where the roof swept gracefully off into space.

"Heaven, save me," he prayed. "Oh, Heaven, save—never mind! I've caught on a nail."

* * *

"I am going to call Miss Smith," said counsel before the Assizes Judge, and went on to explain that Miss Smith was the decayed gentlewoman mentioned by a previous witness.

"Usher, open all the windows!" was the Judge's immediate comment.

A man from Aberdeen was asked to join a newly-formed Anti-Tipping Society.

"We consider that tipping is a degrading custom and have formed a society to put a stop to it," explained the membership-seeker.

"Ay, I'll join," said the man from Aberdeen gladly.

"That's fine. The subscription is a shilling a year"

"Och, in that case I'm thinking it'll be cheaper for me to tip"

* * *

Jones had never been on an ocean voyage before and on his disembarking from a giant liner an acquaintance inquired: "Well, old man, what do you think of this great vessel?"

"Marvellous," the traveller replied. "Believe me, I'd never have known I was on the ocean at all if I hadn't been seasick most of the time."

* * *

"Do you sell dog biscuits in this rotten little shop?"

"Yes, sir. Will you eat them here, or shall I send them round to your kennel?"

A new series of stamps boosting local industries has been issued by British Honduras.

Pictures of mahogany-trees being felled and the logs being floated down to Belize occur on two values. The grapefruit and banana trades are also illustrated. and there are pictures showing how chicle, the basis of chewing-gum, is collected. boiled. and transported

And if the picture makes you want a bit of gum. you can always lick the stamp.

* * *

**Flowers From Queen Mary**

Sir John Weir, famous physician, tells how Queen Mary used to send flowers to a certain hospital.

One day a nurse tried to cheer up a small boy who was very ill by saying: "Do you know the Queen sent these lovely flowers?"

"Blimey!" exclaimed the lad. "How did she know I was here?"

**Hint To Shy Lovers**

"Wanted, 10,000 budgerigars," said a recent newspaper advertisement. The birds are to be taught to talk—or their fledglings will.

Nine out of ten love-birds can be trained in this way—if you begin when they're a month old.

So, if you're too shy to propose, all you have to do is to teach a love-bird the right words and send it to the girl friend.

But, if you do, it's your wings she'll clip!

* * *

**The Holiday Trail**

This summer 15,000 caravans, accommodating between 50,000 and 60,000 people, are expected to hit the holiday trail.

That's a Camping Club estimate. Caravan holidays, they say, are steadily growing in popularity. Tent manufacturers are also doing record business just now.

It's such a nice change for the tired housewife to do her cooking over a camp-fire.

# Our Humorist At Large

"Are these bars strong?"

"Yes, you couldn't break out."

"I don't want to break out—I am afraid my wife might break in."

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES:

"You threw a bottle of wine at the plaintiff's head. Have you anything to say in your defence?"

"Yes, sir—it was a very light wine."

"I am Miss ?????? Chairwoman of the ladies' league—NOT, as your rag has reported, Charwoman."

A shooting champion commits suicide.

Mother: "What's wrong with your home?"

Dolly: "I never feel at home in it."

"My husband is a marvel—whatever he undertakes, he puts himself right into it."

"The show must go on" even though gas mask drills must punctuate the numbers. These girl dancers put on the masks to show what a London Night spot would be like during an air raid, in case of war. This should settle once and for all the controversy on, whether the legs or the faces of dancers receive more attention.

The leader of German sports visiting Austria after the Nazi 'putsch'.

A Chinese girl plays on her three-stringed fiddle entertaining the soldiers in rest camps.

New York ... Peering through the framework of a building against which a workman is silhouetted, the photographer got this unique view of the flags of 64 nations, 34 states and two territories flying on the site of the 1939 New York world's fair at Flushing Meadow, Queens. A preview of the fair was held on April 30.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B 1065

May 8, 1938.

# LUCKY NUMBER

№ 822319

# The Bombay Chronicle

(SUNDAY EDITION)

# Lucky Number Scheme

**37 READERS STAND TO GET**

# Rs. 500.

**Preserve Your Sunday Copies One May Fetch You**

# Rs. 100!

FOR

**APRIL**

**Lucky Numbers**

SEE (Page 31)

**We undertake to buy the Copy from You for Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/-, Rs. 25/- Rs. 10/- or Rs. 5/-, if it bears one of the "LUCKY NUMBERS"**

## Lucky Number Scheme

Each copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, issued during the current month, will bear a number on the last cover-page. Thirty-seven of these Numbers have been selected by us and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:——

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | copy at | Rs. | 100 |
| 2 | copies at | „ | 50 each |
| 4 | „ | „ | 25 „ |
| 10 | „ | „ | 10 „ |
| 20 | „ | „ | 5 „ |
| | | Total Rs. | 500 |

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the numbers they have on their copies.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.